

## PROPOSAL

The Shakespeare Institute and the University of Alabama are working together on the preparation of a new edition of the works of Robert Greene, the work for which has long been recognized. As a contribution to the project, this dissertation presents Perymeides the Blacksmith and Pandosto edited according to the principles laid down by the General Editors, I.A. Shapiro and Jonathan Bate. Both works are furnished with bibliographical and literary introductions and a commentary, as recommended in the instructions: PERYMEDES THE BLACKSMITH

Each work has AND of special interest. The importance to dramatic history of a well-known passage in the Epistle to Lyones, PANDOSTO Introduction. Collection of passages selected by Greene from some of his earlier writings has shown that the text of Pandosto is really a later work. The commentary. Greene's epistle is introduced in the commentary, and an appendix suggests a new edition for some of it.

ROBERT GREENE

The complicated literary background of Pandosto is discussed in the literary introduction, which is also found in Greene's own writing, edited by STANLEY WILLIAM WELLS. As the Bibliographical Introduction by STANLEY WILLIAM WELLS provides information about the edition, the commentary and the appendix. The epistle is introduced in the commentary, and an appendix suggests a new edition for some of it. in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the University of Birmingham.

October 1961

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# PANDOSTO.

## ¶ The Triumph of Time.

WHEREIN IS DISCOVERED

by a pleasant Historie, that although by the meanes  
of sinister fortune Truth may be concea-  
led, yet by Time in sight of fortune it  
is most manifestly reuealed.

*Pleasant for age to auoyde drowſie thoughtes,  
profitable for youth to eſchue other wanton  
paſtimes, and bringing to both a de-  
ſired content.*

Temporis filia veritas.

¶ By Robert Greene Maister of Artes  
in Cambridge.

Omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci.



Imprinted at London by Thomas Orwin for Thomas  
Cadman, dwelling at the Signe of the Bible, neere  
vnto the North doore of Paules,

1588.



TO THE GENTLEMEN READERS HEALTH.

Alv

The paultring Poet Aphranius being blamed for troublinge  
 the Emperor Traian with so many dotting Poems: aduentured  
 notwithstanding, stil to present him with rude and homely  
 5 verses, excusing himselfe with the courtesie of the Emperour,  
 which did as friendly accept, as he fondly offerd. So  
 Gentlemen, if any condemne my rashnesse for troubling  
 your eares with so many vnlearned Pamphlets: I will straight  
 shroud my selfe vnder the shadowe of your courtesies, and  
 10 with Aphranius lay the blame on you aswell for frendly  
 reading them, as on my selfe for fondly penning them: Hoping  
 though fond curious, or rather currish backbiters breathe  
 out slaunderous speeches: yet the courteous Readers (whom  
 I feare to offend) will requite my trauell, at the least with  
 15 silence: and in this hope I rest: wishing you health and  
 happines.

Robert Greene. /

5: himselfe 7 himselfe A



To the right honorable George Clifford Earle of  
Cumberland, Robert Greene wisheth increase of  
honour and vertue.

The Rascians (right honorable) when by long gazing  
5 against the Sunne, they become halfe blinde, recouer their  
sightes by looking on the blacke Loade stone. Vnicornes being  
glutted with brousing on roots of Licquoris, sharpen their  
stomacks with crushing bitter grasse.

Alexander vouchsafed as well to smile at the coked  
10 picture of Vulcan, as to wonder at the curious counterfeite  
of Venus. The minde is sometimes delighted as much with small  
trifles as with sumptuous triumphs, and as wel pleased with  
hearing of Pans homely fancies, as of Hercules renowned  
laboures.

15 Syllie Baucis could not serue Iupiter in a siluer plate,  
but in a wooden dish. Al that honour Esculapius, decke not  
his shrine with Iewels. Apollo giues Oracles as wel to the  
poore man for his mite, as to the rich man for his treasure.  
The stone Echites is not so much liked for the colour, as  
20 for vertue, and giftes are not to be measured by the worth,  
but by the will. Mison that vnskillfull Painter of Greece,  
aduentured to giue vnto Darius the shielde of Pallas, so



roughlie shadowed, as he smiled more at the follie of the  
 man, then at the imperfection of his arte. So I present vnto  
 your honour the triumph of time, so rudelie finished, as I  
 feare your honour wil rather frowne at my impudencie, then  
 5 laugh at my ignorancie: But I hope my willing minde shal  
 excuse my slender skill, and your honours curtesie shadowe  
 my rashnes. /

They which feare the biting of vipers doe carie in their A2v  
 hands the plumes of a Phoenix. Phydias drewe Vulcan sitting  
 10 in a chaire of Iuory. Caesars Crow durst neuer cry, Aue, but  
 when she was peaked on the Capitoll. And I seeke to shroude  
 this imperfect Pamphlet vnder your honours patronage, doubting  
 the dint of such inuenomed vipers, as seeke with their  
 slaunderous reproches to carpe at al, being oftentimes,  
 15 most vnlearned of all: and assure my selfe, that your honours  
 renowned valure, and vertuous disposition shall be a sufficient  
 defence to protect me from the Poysoned tongues of such  
 scorning Sycophants, hoping that as Iupiter vouchsafed to  
 lodge in Philemons thatched Cotage: and Phillip of Macedon,  
 20 to take a bunche of grapes of a country pesant: so I hope  
 your honour, measuring my worke by my will, and wayghing  
 more the mind than the matter, will when you haue cast a  
 glaunce at this toy, with Minerua, vnder your golden Target  
 14: slaunderous 7 B; slaunderours A



couer a deformed Owle. And in this hope I rest, wishing  
vnto you, and the vertuous Countesse your wife: such happy  
successe as your honours can desire, or I imagine.

Your Lordships most duetifully to commaunde:

Robert Greene. /



Among al the Passions wherewith humane mindes are perplexed, there is none that so galleth with restlesse despight, as that infectious soare of Iealousie: for all other  
 5 griefes are eyther to bee appeased with sensible perswasions, to be cured with wholesome counsel, to be relieued in want, or by tract of time to be worne out, (Iealousie only excepted) which is so sawsed with suspitious doubttes, and pinching mistrust, that whoso seekes by friendly counsaile to rase out  
 10 this hellish passion, it foorthwith suspecteth that he geueth this aduise to couer his owne guiltinesse. Yea, who so is payned with this restlesse torment doubteth all, dystrusteth him-selfe, is alwayes frozen with feare, and fired with suspition, hauing that wherein consisteth all his  
 15 ioy, to be the breeder of his miserie. Yea, it is such a heauy enemy to that holy estate of matrimony, sowing betweene the married couple such deadly seedes of secret hatred, as Loue being once rased out by spiteful distrust, there oft ensueth bloody reuenge, as this ensuing Hystorie manifestly  
 20 prooueth: wherein Pandosto (furiously incensed by causelesse Iealousie) procured the death of his most louing and loyall wife, and his owne endlesse sorrow and misery.

17: couple\_7 couples A



In the Countrey of Bohemia there raygned a King called Pandosto, whose fortunate successe in warres against his foes, and bountifull curtesie towards his friendes in peace, made him to be greatly feared and loued of all men.

5 This Pandosto had to Wife a Ladie called Bellaria, by birth royall, learned by education, faire by nature, by vertues famous, so that it was hard to iudge whether her beautie, fortune, or vertue, wanne the greatest / commendations. These <sup>v</sup> A3 two lincked together in perfect loue, led their liues with  
 10 such fortunate content, that their Subiects greatly reioyced to see their quiet disposition. They had not beene married long, but Fortune (willing to increase their happines) lent them a sonne, so adorned with the gifts of nature, as the perfection of the Childe greatly augmented the loue of the  
 15 parentes, and the ioy of their commons: in so much that the Bohemians, to shew their inward loyes by outwarde actions, made Bonefires and triumphs throughout all the Kingdome, appointing Iustes and Turneyes for the honour of their young Prince: whether resorted not only his Nobles, but also  
 20 diuers Kings and Princes which were his neighbours, willing to shewe their friendship they ought to Pandosto, and to win fame and glory by their prowesse and valour. Pandosto, whose minde was fraught with princely liberality, entertayned the



Kings, Princes, and noble men with such submissee curtesie, and magnificall bounty, that they all sawe how willing he was to gratifie their good wils, making a generall feast for his Subiects, which continued by the space of twentie  
 5 dayes: all which time the Iustes and Turneys were kept to the great content both of the Lordes and Ladies there present. This solemne tryumph being once ended, the assembly taking their leaue of Pandosto and Bellarria: the young sonne (who was called Garinter) was nursed vp in the house, to the  
 10 great ioy and content of the parents. Fortune enuious of such happy successe, willing to shewe some signe of her inconstancie, turned her wheele, and darkned their bright sun of prosperitie, with the mistie cloudes of mishap and misery. For it so happened that Egistus King of Sycilia, who in his youth had  
 15 bene brought vp with Pandosto, desirous to shewe that neither tracte of time, nor distance of place could diminish their former friendship, prouided a nauie of ships, and sayled into Bohemia to visite his old friend and companion, who hearing of his arriuell, went himselfe in person, and his wife  
 20 Bellarria, accompanied with a great traine of Lords and Ladies, to meete Egistus: and espying him, alighted from his horse, embraced him very louingly, protesting that nothing in the world could haue happened more acceptable to him then his



coming, wishing his wife to welcome his olde friend and  
 acquaintance: who (to shewe how she liked him whom her husband  
 loued) inter-/tayned him with such familiar curtesie, as A4  
Egistus perceiued himselfe to bee verie well welcome. After  
 5 they had thus saluted and embraced eche other, they mounted  
 againe on horsbacke, and rode toward the Citie, deuising and  
 recounting, howe being children they had passed their youth  
 in friendly pastimes: where, by the meanes of the Citizens,  
Egistus was receyued with triumphs and shewes in such sort,  
 10 that he maruelled how on so small a warning they coulde make  
 such preparation. Passing the streetes thus with such rare  
 sightes, they rode on to the Pallace, where Pandosto entertained  
Egistus and his Sycilians with such banqueting and sumptuous  
 cheare, so royally, as they all had cause to commend his  
 15 princely liberality, yea, the verie basest slaue that was  
 knowne to come from Sycilia was vsed with such curtesie, that  
Egistus might easily perceiue how both hee and his were  
 honored for his friendes sake. Bellaria (who in her time  
 was the flower of curtesie) willing to shew how vnfaynedly  
 20 shee loued her husband by his friends intertainement, vsed  
 him likewise so familiarly, that her countenance bewraied  
 how her minde was affected towards him: oftentimes coming  
 herselfe into his bed chamber, to see that nothing should  
 19: curtesie) \_7 curtesie, A



be amis to mislike him. This honest familiarity increased  
 dayly more and more betwixt them: for Bellaria noting in  
Egistus a princely and bountifull minde, adorned with sundrie  
 and excellent qualities, and Egistus finding in her a vertuous  
 5 and curteous disposition, there grew such a secret vniting  
 of their affections, that the one could not well be without  
 the company of the other: in so much that when Pandosto was  
 busied with such vrgent affaires, that hee could not bee present  
 with his friend Egistus, Bellaria would walke with him into  
 10 the Garden, where they two in priuat and pleasant deuises  
 would passe away the time to both their contents. This  
 custome still continuing betwixt them, a certaine melancholy  
 passion entring the minde of Pandosto, draue him into sundry  
 and doubtfull thoughts. First, he called to minde the beauty  
 15 of his wife Bellaria, the comelines and brauerie of his friend  
Egistus, thinking that Loue was aboue all Lawes, and therefore  
 to be staid with no Law: that it was hard to put fire and  
 flaxe together without burning: that their open pleasures  
 might breede his secrete displeasures. He considered with  
 20 himselfe that Egistus was a man, and must needes loue: that  
 his wife was a woman, / and therfore subiect vnto loue, and A4v  
 that where fancy forced, friendship was of no force. These and  
 such like doubtfull thoughtes a long time smothering in his



stomacke, beganne at last to kindle in his minde a secret  
 mistrust, which, increased by suspition, grewe at last to a  
 flaming Iealousie, that so tormented him as he could take no  
 rest. He then began to measure all their actions, and to  
 5 misconstrue of their too priuate familiaritie, iudging that  
 it was not for honest affection, but for disordinate fancy,  
 so that hee began to watch them more narrowly, to see if  
 hee could gette any true or certaine prooffe to confirme his  
 doubtfull suspition. While thus he noted their lookes and  
 10 gestures, and suspected their thoughtes and meaninges, they  
 two seely soules who doubted nothing of this his treacherous  
 intent, frequented daily eache others companie, which draue him  
 into such a franticke passion, that he beganne to beare a  
 secret hate to Egistus, and a lowring countenaunce to Bellaria,  
 15 who marueiling at such vnaccustomed frowns, began to cast  
 beeyond the Moone, and to enter into a thousand sundrie  
 thoughtes, which way she should offend her husband: but finding  
 in her selfe a cleare conscience, ceassed to muse, vntil such  
 time as she might find fit opportunitie to demaund the cause  
 20 of his dumps. In the meane time Pandostoes minde was so farre  
 charged with Iealousy, that he did no longer doubt, but was  
 assured (as he thought) that his Friend Egistus had entered  
 a wrong pointe in his tables, and so had played him false

2: which, 7 I; ~ A



play: whervpon desirous to reuenge so great an iniury, he  
 thought best to dissemble the grudge with a faire and friendly  
 countenance: and so vnder the shape of a friend, to shew him  
 the tricke of a foe. Deuising with himself a long time how  
 5 he might best put away Egistus without suspition of treacherous  
 murder, hee concluded at last to poyson him: which opinion  
 pleasing his humour, he became resolute in his determination,  
 and the better to bring the matter to passe he called vnto  
 him his cupbearer, with whom in secret he brake the matter:  
 10 promising to him for the performance thereof, to geue him a  
 thowsande crownes of yearely reuenues: his cupbearer eyther  
 being of a good conscience, or willing for fashion sake, to  
 deny such a bloudy request, began with great reasons to  
 perswade Pandosto from his determinate mischief: shewing him  
 15 what an offence murther was to the Gods: how such vnnaturall  
 actions did more displease the heauens, than / men: and that  
 causeles crueltie did seldome or neuer escape without reuenge: [from Bl. 1592. 7]  
 he layd before his face, that Egistus was his friend, a king,  
 and one that was come into his kingdome, to confirme a  
 20 league of perpetuall amitie betwixt them, that he had and  
 did shew him a most friendly countenance, how Egistus  
 was not onely honored of his owne people by obedience, but  
 also loued of the Bohemians for his curtesie. And that if now



he should without any iust or manifest cause, poyson him,  
 it would not only be a great dishonor to his Maiesty, and  
 a meanes to sow perpetuall enmitie betweene the Sycilians  
 and the Bohemians, but also his owne subiectes would repine  
 5 at such trecherous crueltie. These and such like perswasions  
 of Franion (for so was his cupbearer called) could no  
 whit preuaile to dissuade him from his deuilish enterprise,  
 but remaining resolute in his determination, his furie so  
 fiered with rage, as it could not be appeased with reason:  
 10 he began with bitter taunts to take vp his man, and to lay  
 before him two baytes: preferment, and death: saying that if  
 he would poyson Egistus, he should aduaunce him to high  
 dignities: if he refused to do it of an obstinate minde,  
 no torture should be to great to requite his disobedience.  
 15 Franion seeing, that to perswade Pandosto any more, was but  
 to striue against the streame: consented as soone as oportunitie  
 would giue him leaue to dispatch Egistus, wherewith Pandosto  
 remained somewhat satisfied, hoping that now he should be  
 fully reuenged of such mistrusted iniuries, intending also  
 20 assoone as Egistus was dead, to giue his wife a sop of the  
 same sawce, and so be rid of those which were the cause of  
 his restles sorrow. While thus he liued in this hope, Franion  
 beeing secret in his chamber, began to meditate with himselfe



in these termes.

Ah Franion, treason is loued of many, but the traitor  
 hated of all: vniust offences may for a time escape without  
 danger, but neuer without reuenge, thou art seruant to a  
 5 king, and must obey at commaund: yet Franion, against law  
 and conscience, it is not good to resist a tyrant with armes,  
 nor to please an vniust king with obedience. What shalt thou  
 do? Folly refuseth / gold, and frensie preferment, wisdomē  
 seeketh after dignitie, and counsel looketh for gayne. [Blv, 1592]

10 Egistus is a stranger, to thee, and Pandosto thy soueraigne:  
 thou hast little cause to respect the one, and oughtest to  
 haue great care to obey the other. Thinke this Franion, that  
 a pound of gold is worth a tunne of lead, great gifts are  
 little Gods, and preferment to a meane man, is a whetstone  
 15 to courage: there is nothing sweeter than promotion, nor  
 lighter then report: care not then though most count thee a  
 traytor, so all cal thee rich. Dignitie (Franion) aduaunceth  
 thy posteritie, and euill report can hurt but thy selfe.  
 Know this, where Eagles build, Faulcons may pray: were  
 20 Lyons haunt, Foxes may steale. Kings are knowen to commaunde,  
 seruaunts are blamelesse to consent: feare not thou then to  
 lift at Egistus. Pandosto shall beare the burthen. Yea but

8: refuseth 7 refused B

FF  
614-627



Franion, conscience is a worrne that euer biteth, but neuer ceaseth: that which is rubbed with the stone Galactites will neuer be hot. Flesh dipped in the sea Aegeum, will neuer be sweete: the hearbe Tragion being once bit with an  
 5 Aspis neuer groweth, and conscience once stayned with innocent bloud, is alwayes tyed to a guiltie remorse. Preferre thy content before riches, and a cleare-mind before dignitie: so being poore thou shalt haue rich peace, or els rich, thou shalt enioy disquiet.

10 Franion hauing muttered out these or such like words, seeing either he must dye with a cleare minde, or liue with a spotted conscience: he was so combered with diuers cogitations that he could take no rest, vntill at last he determined to breake the matter to Egistus, but fearing that the king  
 15 should either suspect or heare of such matters, he concealed the deuise till oportunitie would permit him to reueale it. Lingring thus in doubtfull feare, in an euening he went to Egistus lodging, and desirous to breake with him of certaine affaires that touched the king, after all were commaunded  
 20 out of the chamber: Franion made manifest the whole conspiracie, which Pandosto had deuised against him, desiring Egistus not to accompt him a traytor for bewraying his maisters

18: Egistus 7 Egi-stus B



counsell, but to thinke that he did it for conscience,  
hoping that although his maister inflamed with rage, or  
incensed by some sinister reportes or slaunderous / [B2,1592]  
speeches, had imagined such causelesse mischief: yet when  
5 time should pacifie his anger, and trie those talebearers  
but flattering Parasites, then he would count him as a  
faithfull seruaunt, that with such care had kept his maisters  
credit. Egistus had not fully heard Franion tell forth his  
tale, but a quaking feare possessed all his limmes, thinking  
10 that there was some treason wrought, and that Franion did but  
shadow his craft with these false colours: wherefore he  
began to waxe in choler, and sayd that he doubted not Pandosto,  
sith he was his friend, and there had neuer as yet bene any  
breach of amitie: he had not sought to inuade his lands, to  
15 conspire with his enemies, to dissuade his subiectes from  
their allegiance: but in word and thought he rested his at  
all times: he knew not therfore any cause that should moue  
Pandosto to seeke his death, but suspected it to be a  
compact knauery of the Bohemians, to bring the king  
20 and him at oddes. Franion staying him in the midst of his  
talke, told him that to dally with Princes was with the  
swannes to sing agaynst their death, and that if the  
Bohemians had intended any such secret mischief, it might



haue bene better brought to passe then by reuealing the  
 conspiracie: therefore his Maiestie did ill to misconstrue  
 of his good meaning, sith his intent was to hinder treason,  
 not to become a traytor and to confirme his premises, if it  
 5 please his Maiestie to flee into Sycilia for the safeguard  
 of his life, he would go with him: and if then he found not  
 such a practise to be pretended, let his imagined trecherie  
 be repayed with most monstrous torments. Egistus hearing the  
 solemne protestation of Franion: began to consider, that in  
 10 loue and kingdomes, neither faith, nor law is to be respected:  
 doubting that Pandosto thought by his death to destroy his  
 men, and with speedy warre to inuade Sycilia: these and such  
 doubttes throughly weighed, he gaue great thanks to Franion,  
 promising if he might with life returne to Syracusa, that he  
 15 would create him a Duke in Sycilia: crauing his counsell how  
 he might escape out of the countrey. Franion, who hauing some  
 small skill in Nauigation, was well acquainted with the Portes  
 and Hauens, and knew euery daunger in the Sea, ioyning in  
 counsell with the Maister of Egistus Nauie, rigged all their /  
 20 ships, and setting them a floate let them lye at anker, to B2v,  
1592\_7  
 be in the more readinesse when time and wind should serue.  
 Fortune although blind, yet by chance fauoring this iust  
 cause, sent them within 6. dayes a good gale of wind, which



Franion seeing fit for their purpose, to put Pandosto out of suspicion, the night before they should saile, he went to him and promised, that the next day he would put the deuise in practise, for he had got such a forcible poyson as the  
 5 very smell thereof should procure sodaine death. Pandosto was ioyfull to heare this good newes and thought euery houre a day till he might be glutted with bloudy reuenge, but his suite had but ill successe: for Egistus fearing that delay  
 (might breede daunger, and willing that the grasse should  
 10 not be cut from vnder his feete, taking bagge and baggage with the helpe of Franion, conueyed himself and his men out of a posterne gate of the Citie so secretly, and speedely, that without any suspicion they got to the sea shoare, where, with many a bitter curse taking their leaue of Bohemia, they  
 15 went aboard, weighing their Ancres: and hoisting sayle, they passed as fast as winde and sea would permit towards Sycilia; Egistus being a ioyfull man, that he had safely past such trecherous perils. But as they were quietly flouting on the sea, so Pandosto and his Citizens were in an vprere: for  
 20 seeing that the Sycilians without taking their leaue were fled away by night, the Bohemians feared some treason, and the king thought that without question his suspicion was true, seeing his cupbearer had bewrayed the summe of his

1: Pandosto 7 C; Pandasto B      5: Pandosto 7 D; Pandasto B



secret pretence: whereupon he began to imagine, that Franion and his wife Bellarria had conspired with Egistus, and that the feruent affection she bare him, was the onely meanes of his secret departure, in so much that incensed with rage, he  
 5 commaunded that his wife should be carried to straight prison, vntill they heard further of his pleasure. The garde vnwilling to lay their hands on such a vertuous Princesse, and yet fearing the kings furie, went very sorrow-fully to fulfill their charge, comming to the Queenes lodging,  
 10 they found her playing with her young sonne Garinter, vnto whom with teares doing the message: Bellarria astonished at such a hard censure, and finding her cleare conscience a sure aduocate to pleade in her case, went to the prison most willingly: where with sighs and teares, she past <sup>E3,</sup>  
 15 away the time till she might come to her triall. <sub>1592 J</sub>

But Pandosto, whose reason was suppressed with rage, and whose vnbridled folly was incensed with furie: seeing Franion had bewrayed his secrets, and that Egistus might wel be rayled on, but not reuenged: determined to wrecke all  
 20 his wrath on poore Bellarria, he therfore caused a generall Proclamation to be made through all his Realme, that the Queene and Egistus had by the helpe of Franion not only committed most incestuous adulterie, but also had conspired



FF 523-529

the Kings death: Wherupon the Traitor Franion was fled away with Egistus, and Bellaria was most iustly imprisoned. This Proclamation being once blazed through the countrey, although the vertuous disposition of the Queene did halfe discredit

5 the contents: yet the sodaine and speedie passage of Egistus, and the secret departure of Franion induced them (the circumstances throughly considered) to thinke that both the Proclamation was true, and the King greatly iniured: yet they pitied her case, as sorowful that so good a Ladie should be

10 crossed with such aduerse Fortune. But the King, whose restlesse rage would admit no pity, thought that although he might sufficiently requite his wiues falshood with the bitter plague of pinching penurie, yet his minde should neuer be glutted with reuenge, till he might haue fit time

15 and oportunitie to repay the treacherie of Egistus with a fatall iniurie. But a curst Cow hath oft times short hornes, and a willing mind, but a weake arme: for Pandosto although he felt, that reuenge was a spurre to warre, and that enuie alwayes proffereth steele, yet he saw, that Egistus was not onely

20 of great puissance, and prowesse to withstand him, but had also many Kings of his alliance to ayde him, if neede should serue: for he was married to the Emperors daughter of Russia. These and such like considerations something daunted Pandosto

15: treacherie of Egistus 7 trecherie of Egistus D; treacherie Egistus B

22: he was married 7 he married B

22: Emperors 7 Emperous B; Emperours C

FF  
746-47FF  
37-18



his courage, so, that he was content rather to put vp a manifest iniurie with peace, than hunt after reuenge with dishonor and losse: determining since Egistus had escaped scotfree, that Bellarria should pay for all at an vnreasonable 5 price.

Remaining thus resolute in this determination, Bellarria continuing still in prison, and hearing the contents of the Proclamation, knowing that her mind was neuer touched with / such affection, nor that Egistus had euer offered her such <sup>B3v,</sup> 1592-7  
10 discourtesie, would gladly haue come to her answer, that both she might haue knowne her vniust accusers, and cleared her selfe of that guiltlesse crime.

But Pandosto was so enflamed with rage, and infected with Iealousie as he would not vouchsafe to heare her nor admit 15 any iust excuse, so that she was faine to make a vertue of her neede, and with patience to beare these heauie iniuries. As thus she lay crossed with calamities (a great cause to increase her grieve) she found her selfe quicke with child: which assoone as she felt stir in her bodie, she burst 20 foorth into bitter teares, exclaiming against fortune in these tearmes.

Alas Bellarria, how infortunate art thou because fortunat,



better hadst thou bene borne a begger than a Prince: so  
 shouldest thou haue bridled Fortune with want, where now  
 she sporteth her selfe with thy plentie. Ah happy life  
 where poore thoughts, and meane desires liue in secure content,  
 5 not fearing Fortune because to low for fortune, thou seest  
 now Bellaria, that care is a companion to honor, not to  
 pouertie, that high Caeders are frushed with tempests, when  
 low shrubs are not toucht with the wind: precious Diamonds  
 are cut with the file, when despised peables lie safe in the  
 10 sand: Delphos is sought to by Princes, not beggers: and  
 Fortunes altars smoke with Kings presents, not with poore  
 mens gifts. Happy are such Bellaria, that curse Fortune  
 for contempt, not feare, and may wish they were, not sorrow  
 they haue bene. Thou art a Princesse, Bellaria, and yet a  
 15 prisoner, borne to the one by discent, assigned to the other  
 by despite, accused without cause, and therefore oughtest to  
 die without care: for patience is a shield against Fortune,  
 and a guiltlesse mind yeeldeth not to sorow. Ah, but Infamie  
 galleth vnto death, and liueth after death: Report is plumed  
 20 with Times feathers, and Enuie oftentimes soundeth Fames  
 trumpet: thy suspected adulterie shall fly in the aire, and  
 thy knowne vertues shall ly hid in the earth: one Moale  
 stayneth a whole face, and what is once spotted with Infamy  
 5: low for 7 Collier; low. For B



can hardly be worne out with time. Die then Bellaria,  
Bellaria die: for if the Gods should say thou art guiltlesse, /  
yet enuie would heare the Gods, but neuer beleue the Gods. <sup>B4,</sup>  
1592  
Ah haplesse wretch, cease these tearmes: desperat thoughts  
5 are fit for them that feare shame, not for such as hope for  
credite. Pandosto hath darkned thy fame, but shal neuer  
discredit thy vertues. Suspition may enter a false action,  
but prooffe shall neuer put in his plea: care not then for  
enuie, sith report hath a blister on her tongue: and let sorrow  
10 bite them which offend, not touch thee that are faultlesse.  
But alas poore soule, howe canst thou but sorrow? Thou art  
with child, and by him that in steed of kind pitie pincheth  
thee in cold prison. And with that such gasping sighes so  
stopped her breath, that she could not vtter any mo words,  
15 but wringing her hands, and gushing foorth streames of teares,  
she passed away the time with bitter complaints.

The Iaylor pitying these her heauy passions, thinking  
that if the king knew she were with child, he would somewhat  
appease his furie, and release her from prison, went in all  
20 hast, and certified Pandosto what the effect of Bellarrias  
complaint was: who no sooner heard the Iaylour say she was  
with child, but as one possessed with a phrensie, he rose



vp in a rage, swearing that she and the bastard brat she was  
 withal, should dy, if the gods themselues said no: thinking  
 assuredly by computation of time, that Egistus, and not he,  
 was father to the child. This suspitious thought galled a  
 5 fresh this halfe healed sore, in so much as he could take no  
 rest, vntill he might mitigate his choler with a iust reuenge,  
 which happened presently after. For Bellaria was brought to  
 bed of a faire and beautiful daughter, which no sooner  
Pandosto heard, but he determined that both Bellaria and  
 10 the yong infant should be burnt with fire. His Nobles hearing  
 of the Kings cruel sentence, sought by perswasions to diuert  
 him from this bloody determination: laying before his face  
 the innocencie of the child, and the vertuous disposition of  
 his wife, how she had continually loued and honored him so  
 15 tenderly, that without due proof he could not, nor ought  
 not to appeach her of that crime. And if she had faulted,  
 yet it were more honorable to pardon with mercy, then to  
 punish with extremity, and more Kingly, to be commended of  
 pity, then accused of rigor. And as for the child, if he <sup>B4v,</sup>  
 20 should punish it for the mothers offence, it were to striue  
 1592 <sup>7</sup>  
 against nature and iustice: and that vnnaturall actions  
 do more offend the Gods then men: how causelesse crueltie,  
 nor innocent blood neuer scapes without reuenge. These and



such like reasons could not appease his rage, but he rested resolute in this, that Bellaria being an adulteresse, the child was a bastard, and he would not suffer that such an infamous brat should call him father. Yet at last (seeing  
 5 his noble men were importunate vpon him) he was content to spare the child's life, and yet to put it to a worser death. For he found out this deuise, that seeing (as he thought) it came by Fortune, so he would commit it to the charge of Fortune, and therefore he caused a litle cock-boate to be  
 10 prouided, wherein he meant to put the babe, and then send it to the mercie of the seas, and the destinies. From this, his Peeres in no wise could persuade him, but that he sent presently two of his Gard to fetch the child, who being come to the prison, and with weeping teares recounting their maisters  
 15 message: Bellaria no sooner heard the rigorous resolution of her mercilesse husband, but she fell downe in a sound, so that all thought she had bin dead, yet at last being come to her selfe, she cried and scriched out in this wise.

Alas sweete infortunate babe, scarce borne before enuied  
 20 by fortune: would the day of thy birth had bin the tearme of thy life, then shouldest thou haue made an end to care, and preuented thy fathers rigor. Thy faults cannot yet deserue

13: presently 7 C; presenty B



such hatefull reuenge, thy dayes are too short for so sharpe  
 a doome, but thy vntimely death must pay thy mothers debtes,  
 and her guiltlesse crime must be thy gastly curse. And shalt  
 thou sweete babe be committed to fortune? When thou art  
 5 alreadie spighted by fortune: shall the seas be thy harbour,  
 and the hard boate thy cradle? Shall thy tender mouth in  
 steede of sweete kisses, be nipped with bitter stormes? Shalt  
 thou haue the whistling winds for thy Lullabie, and the salt  
 sea fome in steed of sweet milke? Alas, what destinies would  
 10 assigne such hard hap? What father would be so cruell? Or  
 what gods will not reuenge such rigor? Let me kisse thy lips  
 (sweet infant) and wet thy tender cheekes with my teares,  
 and put this chaine / about thy litle necke, that if fortune Cl.  
1592  
 saue thee, it may helpe to succour thee. Thus, since thou  
 15 must go to surge in the gastfull seas, with a sorrowfull kisse  
 I bid thee farewell, and I pray the Gods thou mayst fare well.  
 Such, and so great was her griefe, that her vital spirits  
 being suppressed with sorrow, she fell againe downe in a  
 traunce, hauing her sences so sotted with care, that after  
 20 she was reuiued, yet she lost her memorie, and lay for a  
 great time without mouing as one in a traunce. The gard  
 left her in this perplexitie, and caried the child to the  
 king, who quite / deuouide of pity, commanded that without Cl  
[1588]



delay it should bee put in the boat, hauing neither saile  
 nor other to guid it, and so to bee carried into the midst  
 of the sea, and there left to the wind and waue as the  
 destinies please to appoint. The very shipmen seeing the  
 5 sweete countenance of the yong babe, began to accuse the  
 King of rigor, and to pity the child's hard fortune: but feare  
 constrayned them to that which their nature did abhorre: so  
 that they placed it in one of the ends of the boat, and with  
 a few greene bows made a homely cabben to shroud it as they  
 10 could from wind and weather: hauing thus trimmed the boat  
 they tied it to a ship, and so haled it into the mayne Sea,  
 and then cut in sunder the coarde, which they had no sooner  
 done, but there arose a mighty tempest, which tossed the  
 little Boate so vehemently in the waues, that the shipmen  
 15 thought it could not continue longe without sincking, yea  
 the storme grewe so great, that with much labour and perill  
 they got to the shoare. But leauing the Childe to her fortunes.  
 Againe to Pandosto, who not yet gluttred with sufficient  
 reuenge, deuised which way he should best increase his Wiues  
 calamitie. But first assembling his Nobles and Counsellors,  
 20 hee called her for the more reproch into open Court, where it  
 was objected against her, that she had committed adulterie  
 with Egistus, and conspired with Franion to poyson Pandosto



her husband, but their pretence being partely spyed, shee  
 counselled them to flie away by night for their better safety.  
Bellaria, who standing like a prisoner at the Barre, feeling  
 in her selfe a cleare Conscience to withstand her false  
 5 accusers: seeing that no lesse then death could pacifie her  
 husbands wrath, waxed bolde, and desired that she might haue  
 Lawe and Iustice, for mercy shee neyther craued nor hoped  
 for, and that those periured wretches, which had falsly  
 accused her to the King, might be brought before her face,  
 10 to giue in euidence. But Pandosto, whose rage and Iealousie  
 was such, as no reason, nor equitie could appease: tolde her,  
 that for her accusers they were of such credite, as their  
 wordes were sufficient witnesse, and that the sodaine and  
 secret flight of Egistus, and Franion confirmed that which  
 15 they had confessed: and as for her, it was her parte to deny  
 such a monstrous crime, and to be impudent in forswearing  
 the fact, since shee had past all shame in committing the  
 fault: but her stale countenaunce should stand for no coyne,  
 for as the Bastard which / she bare was serued, so she should Clv  
 20 with some cruell death be requited. Bellaria no whit dismayed  
 with this rough reply, tolde her Husband Pandosto, that he  
 spake vpon choller, and not conscience: for her vertuous  
 life had beene euer such, as no spot of suspition could euer



staine. And if she had borne a frendly countenaunce to Egistus, it was in respect he was his friende, and not for any lusting affection: therefore if she were condemned without any further prooffe, it was rigour, and not Law.

5 The noble men which sate in iudgement, said that Bellaria spake reason, and intreated the king that the accusers might be openly examined, and sworne, and if then the evidence were such, as the Iury might finde her guilty (for seeing she was a Prince she ought to be tryed by her peeres) then let her  
 10 haue such punishment as the extremitie of the Law will assigne to such malefactors. The king presently made answeare, that in this case he might, and would dispence with the Law, and that the Iury being once panneld, they should take his word for sufficient evidence, otherwise he would make the proudest  
 15 of them repent it. The noble men seeing the king in choler, were all whist, but Bellaria, whose life then hung in the ballaunce, fearing more perpetuall infamie, then momentarie death, tolde the king, if his furie might stand for a Law, that it were vaine to haue the Iury yeeld their verdict,  
 20 and therefore she fell downe vpon her knees, and desired the king that for the loue he bare to his young sonne Garinter, whome she brought into the world, that hee would graunt her a request, which was this, that it would please

1: countenaunce / countenance B; countedaunce A

9: Prince / D; ~) A

9: peeres) / Peeres) D; peeres, A

21: bare / B; hare A



his maiestie to send sixe of his noble men whome he best  
 trusted, to the Isle of Delphos, there to enquire of the  
 Oracle of Apollo, whether she had committed adultery with  
Egistus, or conspired to poyson him with Franion: and if  
 5 the God Apollo, who by his deuine essence knew al secrets,  
 gaue answere that she was guiltie, she were content to suffer  
 any torment, were it neuer so terrible. The request was so  
 reasonable, that Pandosto could not for shame deny it,  
 vnlesse he woulde bee counted of all his subiects more wilfull  
 10 then wise, he therefore agreed, that with as much speede  
 as might be there should be certaine Embassadors dispatched  
 to the Ile of Delphos: and in the meane season he commanded  
 that his wife should be kept in close prison. Bellaria  
 hauing obtained this graunt, was now more / carefull for her C2  
 15 little babe that floated on the Seas, then sorrowfull for her  
 owne mishap. For of that she doubted: of her selfe shee was  
 assured, knowing if Apollo should giue Oracle according to  
 the thoughts of the hart, yet the sentence should goe one her  
 side, such was the clearenes of her minde in this case. But  
 20 Pandosto (whose suspitious head still remained in one song)  
 chose out six of his Nobility, whom hee knew were scarce  
 indifferent men in the Queenes behalfe, and prouiding all  
 things fit for their iourney, sent them to Delphos: they  
 12: he 7 B; be A



willing to fulfill the Kinges commaund, and desirous to see the situation and custome of the Iland, dispatched their affaires with as much speede as might be, and embarked themselves to this voyage, which (the wind and weather  
 5 serving fit for their purpose) was soone ended. For within three weekes they arriued at Delphos, where they were no sooner set on lande, but with great deuotion they went to the Temple of Apollo, and there offering sacrifice to the GOD, and giftes to the Priest, as the custome was, they humbly  
 10 craued an aunswere of their demaund: they had not long kneeled at the Altar, but Apollo with a loude voice saide: Bohemians, what you finde behinde the Alter take, and depart. They forthwith obeying the Oracle founde a scroule of parchment, wherein was written these words in letters of Golde.

15 The Oracle.

Suspition is no prooffe: Iealousie is an vnequall Iudge:  
 Bellaria is chast: Egistus blamelesse: Franion a true subiect:  
 Pandosto treacherous: his Babe an innocent, and the King  
 20 shall liue without an heire: if that which is lost be not  
 founde.



As soone as they had taken out this scroule, the Priest  
of the God commaunded them that they should not presume to  
read it, before they came in the presence of Pandosto:  
vnlesse they would incurre the displeasure of Apollo. The  
5 Bohemian Lords carefully obeying his commaund, taking their  
leauue of the Priest, with great reuerence departed out of  
the Temple, and went to their ships, and assoone as wind  
would permit them, sailed toward / Bohemia, whither in short C2v  
time they safely arriued, and with great tryumph issuing out  
10 of their Ships, went to the Kinges pallace, whom they found  
in his chamber accompanied with other Noble men: Pandosto  
no sooner saw them, but with a merrie countenance he welcomed  
them home, asking what newes: they tolde his Maiestie that they  
had receiued an aunswere of the God written in a scroule,  
15 but with this charge, that they should not reade the contents  
before they came in the presence of the King, and with that  
they deliuered him the parchment: but his Noble men intreated  
him that sith therein was containned either the safetie of  
his Wiues life, and honesty, or her death, and perpetuall  
20 infamy, that he would haue his Nobles and Commons assembled  
in the iudgement Hall, where the Queene brought in as  
prysoner, should heare the contents: if shée were found  
guilty by the Oracle of the God, then all should haue cause



to thinke his rigour proceeded of due desert: if her Grace were found faultlesse, then shee should bee cleared before all, sith she had bene accused openly. This pleased the King so, that he appointed the day, and assembled al his Lords  
 5 and Commons, and caused the Queene to be brought in before the Iudgement seate, commaunding that the inditement shoulde bee read, wherein she was accused of adultery with Egistus, and of conspiracy with Franion: Belleria hearing the contentes, was no whit astonished, but made this chearefull aunswer.

- 10 If the deuine powers bee priuy to humane actions (as no doubt they are) I hope my patience shall make fortune blushe, and my vnspotted life shall staine spightful discredit. For although lying Report hath sought to appeach mine honor, and Suspition hath intended to soyle my credit with infamie:  
 15 yet where Vertue keepeth the Forte, Report and suspition may assaile, but neuer sack: how I haue led my life before Egistus comming, I appeale Pandosto to the Gods, and to thy conscience. What hath passed betwixt him and me, the Gods onely know, and I hope will presently reueale: that I loued  
 20 Egistus I can not denie, that I honored him I shame not to confesse: to the one I was forced by his vertues: to the other for his dignities. But as touching lasciuious lust, I  
 12: spightful 7 spitefull D; spightfully A



say Egistus is honest, and hope my selfe to be found without  
 spot: for Franion, I can neither accuse him, nor excuse him:  
 for I was not / priuie to his departure, and that this is C3  
 true which I haue heere rehearsed, I referre my selfe to the  
 5 deuine Oracle.

Bellarria had no sooner sayd, but the King commaunded  
 that one of his Dukes should reade the contentes of the  
 scroule: which after the commons had heard, they gaue a  
 great showt, reioysing and clapping their hands that the  
 10 Queene was cleare of that false accusation: but the King  
 whose conscience was a witnesse against him of his witlesse  
 furie, and false suspected Iealousie, was so ashamed of his  
 rashe folly, that he intreated his nobles to perswade Bellarria  
 to forgiue, and forget these iniuries: promising not onely  
 15 to shew himselfe a loyall and louing husband, but also to  
 reconcile himselfe to Egistus, and Franion: reuealing then befor  
 them all the cause of their secrete flighte, and how  
 treacherously hee thought to haue practised his death, if  
 the good minde of his Cupbearer had not preuented his purpose.  
 20 As thus he was relating the whole matter, there was worde  
 brought him that his young sonne Garinter was sodainly  
 dead, which newes so soone as Bellarria heard, surcharged



before with extreame ioy, and now suppressed with heauie  
 sorrowe, her vitall spirites were so stopped, that she fell  
 downe presently dead, and could be neuer reuiued. This  
 sodaine sight so appalled the Kinges Sences, that he sanck  
 5 from his seate in a sound so as he was fayne to be carried  
 by his nobles to his Pallace, where hee lay by the space of  
 three dayes without speache: his commons were as men in  
 dispaire, so diuersly distressed: there was nothing but  
 mourning and lamentation to be heard throughout al Bohemia:  
 10 their young Prince dead, their vertuous Queene bereaued of  
 her life, and their King and Soueraigne in great hazard:  
 this tragicall discourse of fortune so daunted them, as they  
 went like shadowes, not men: yet somewhat to comfort their  
 heauie hearts, they heard that Pandosto was come to himselfe,  
 15 and had recouered his speache, who as in a fury brayed out  
 these bitter speeches.

O miserable Pandosto, what surer wnesse then conscience?  
 What thoughts more sower then suspition? What plague more bad  
 then Iealousie? Vnnaturall actions offend the Gods, more than  
 20 men, and causelesse crueltie neuer scapes without re- / uenge: C3  
 I haue committed such a bloudy fact, as repent I may, but  
 recall I cannot. Ah Iealousie, a hell to the minde, and a  
 horror to the conscience, suppressing reason, and inciting

1: with extreame / with extreame A



rage: a worse passion then phrensie, a greater plague than  
 madnesse. Are the Gods iust? Then let them reuenge such  
 brutishe crueltie: my innocent Babe I haue drowned in the  
 Seas: my louing wife I haue slaine with slaunderous  
 5 suspition: my trusty friend I haue sought to betray, and yet  
 the Gods are slacke to plague such offences. Ah vniust  
Apollo, Pandosto is the man that hath committed the faulte:  
 why should Garinter, seely childe, abide the paine? Well  
 sith the Gods meane to prolong my dayes, to increase my  
 10 dolour, I will offer my guiltie bloud a sacrifice to those  
 sackles soules, whose liues are lost by my rigorous folly.  
 And with that he reached at a Rapier, to haue murdered  
 himselfe, but his Peeres being present, stayed him from  
 such a bloody acte: perswading him to think, that the  
 15 Common-wealth consisted on his safetie, and that those  
 sheepe could not but perish, that wanted a sheeheard:  
 wishing, that if hee would not liue for himselfe, yet he  
 should haue care of his subiects, and to put such fancies  
 out of his minde, sith in sores past help, salues doe not  
 20 heale, but hurt: and in thinges past cure, care is a  
 corrasieue: with these and such like perswasions the Kinge  
 was ouercome, and began somewhat to quiet his minde: so that  
 assoone as hee could goe abroad, hee caused his wife to bee



embalmed, and wrapt in lead with her young sonne Garinter:  
 erecting a rich and famous Sepulchre, wherein hee intombed  
 them both, making such sollemne obsequies at her funeral,  
 as al Bohemia might perceiue he did greatly repent him of  
 5 his forepassed folly: causing this Epitaph to be ingrauen  
 on her Tombe in letters of Golde:

¶ The Epitaph.

Here lyes entombde Bellaria faire,  
 Falsly accused to be vnhaste:  
 10 Cleared by Apollos sacred doome,  
 Yet slaine by Iealousie at last.

What ere thou be, that passest by,  
 Cursse him that causde this Queene to die. /

This Epitaph being ingrauen, Pandosto would once a day 04  
 15 repaire to the Tombe, and there with watry plaintes bewaile  
 his misfortune: coueting no other companion but sorrowe,  
 nor no other harmonie, but repentance. But leauing him to  
 his dolorous passions, at last let vs come to shewe the  
 tragicall discourse of the young infant.



Who beeing tossed with Winde, and Waue, floated two whole daies without succour, readie at euery puffle to bee drowned in the Sea, till at last the Tempest ceassed, and the little boate was driuen with the tyde into the Coast of

5 Sycilia, where sticking vppon the sandes, it rested. Fortune minding to be wanton, willing to shewe that as she hath wrinkles on her browes: so shee hath dimples in her cheekes: thought after so many sower lookes, to lend a fayned smile, and after a puffing storme, to bring a pretty calme: shee

10 began thus to dally. It fortun'd a poore mercenary Sheepheard, that dwelled in Sycilia, who got his liuing by other mens flockes, missed one of his sheepe, and thinking it had strayed into the couert, that was hard by, sought very dilligently to find that which he could not see, fearing

15 either that the Wolues, or Eagles had vndone him (for hee was so poore, as a sheepe was halfe his substaunce) wandered downe toward the Sea cliffes, to see if perchaunce the sheepe was browsing on the sea Iuy, whereon they greatly doe feede, but not finding her there, as he was

20 ready to returne to his flocke, hee heard a childe crie: but knowing there was no house nere, he thought he had mistaken the sound, and that it was the bleatying of his Sheepe. Wherefore looking more narrowly, as he cast his



eye to the Sea, he spyed a little boate, from whence as he  
 attentiuely listened, he might heare the cry to come: standing  
 a good while in a maze, at last he went to the shoare, and  
 wading to the boate, as he looked in, he saw the little  
 5 babe lying al alone, ready to die for hunger and colde,  
 wrapped in a Mantle of Scarlet, richely imbrodered with  
 Golde, and hauing a chayne about the necke. The Sheepeheard,  
 who before had neuer seene so faire a babe, nor so riche  
 Iewels, thought assuredly, that it was some little God,  
 10 and began with great deuocion to knock on his breast. The  
 Babe, who wrythed with the head, to seeke for the pap,  
 began againe to cry a fresh, whereby the poore man knew that  
 it / was a Childe, which by some sinister meanes was driuen C4v  
 thither by distresse of weather: maruailing how such a seely  
 15 infant, which by the Mantle, and the Chayne, could not be  
 but borne of Noble Parentage, should be so hardly crossed  
 with deadly mishap. The poore sheepeheard perplexed thus  
 with diuers thoughts, tooke pity of the childe, and determined  
 with himselfe to carry it to the King, that there it might  
 20 be brought vp, according to the worthinesse of birth: for his  
 ability coulde not afforde to foster it, though his good  
 minde was willing to further it. Taking therefore the Chylde  
 in his armes, as he foulded the mantle together, the better to



defend it from colde, there fell downe at his foote a  
 very faire and riche purse, wherein he founde a great summe  
 of golde: which sight so reuiued the shepheards spirits, as  
 he was greatly rauished with ioy, and daunted with feare:  
 5 Ioyfull to see such a summe in his power, and feareful if  
 it should be knowne, that it might breede his further  
 daunger. Necessitie wisht him at the least, to retaine the  
 Golde, though he would not keepe the childe: the simplicity  
 of his conscience feared him from such deceitfull briberie.  
 10 Thus was the poore manne perplexed with a doubtfull Dilemma,  
 vntil at last the couetousnesse of the coyne ouercame him:  
 for what will not the greedy desire of Golde cause a man to  
 doe? So that he was resolued in himselfe to foster the child,  
 and with the summe to relieue his want: resting thus resolute  
 15 in this point, he left seeking of his sheepe, and as couertly,  
 and secretly as he coulde, went by a by-way to his house,  
 least any of his neighbours should perceauie his carriage:  
 assone as he was got home, entring in at the doore, the childe  
 began to crie, which his wife hearing, and seeing her husband  
 20 with a yong babe in his armes, began to bee somewhat ielousse,  
 yet marueiling that her husband should be so wanton abroad,  
 sith he was so quiet at home: but as women are naturally  
 giuen to beleue the worste, so his wife thinking it was some



bastard: beganne to crow against her goodman, and taking vp  
 a cudgel (for the most maister went breechles) sware  
 solemnly that shee would make clubs trumps, if hee brought  
 any bastard brat within her dores. The goodman seeing his  
 5 wife in her maiestie with her mace in her hand, thought  
 it was time to bowe for feare of blowes, and desired her to  
 be quiet, for there was non such matter: but if she could  
 holde her peace, they were made for euer: and with / that D1  
 he told her the whole matter, how he had found the childe  
 10 in a little boat, without any succour, wrapped in that  
 costly mantle, and hauing that rich chaine about the neck:  
 but at last when he shewed her the purse full of gold, she  
 began to simper something sweetely, and taking her husband  
 about the neck, kissed him after her homely fashion: saying  
 15 that she hoped God had seene their want, and now ment to  
 relieue their pouerty, and seeing they could get no children,  
 had sent them this little babe to be their heire. Take heede  
 in any case (quoth the shepherd) that you be secret, and  
 blabbe it not out when you meete with your gossippes,  
 20 for if you doe, we are like not only to loose the Golde  
 and Iewels, but our other goodes and liues. Tush (quoth his  
 wife) profit is a good hatch before the doore: feare not,  
 I haue other things to talke of then of this: but I pray

Motifoll studies of the will

21: and the other 7 1/2 hours



you let vs lay vp the money surely, and the Iewels, least by  
 any mishap it be spied. After that they had set all things  
 in order, the shepheard went to his sheepe with a merry note,  
 and the good wife learned to sing lullaby at home with her  
 5 yong babe, wrapping it in a homely blanket in sted of a  
 rich mantle: nourishing it so clenly and carefully as it began  
 to be a iolly girle, in so much that they began both of  
 them to be very fond of it, seeing, as it waxed in age, so  
 it increased in beauty. The shepheard euery night at his  
 10 comming home, would sing and daunce it on his knee, and prattle,  
 that in a short time it began to speake and call him Dad,  
 and her Mam: at last when it grew to ripe yeeres, that it  
 was about seuen yeares olde, the shepheard left keeping of  
 other mens sheepe, and with the money he found in the purse,  
 15 he bought him the lease of a pretty farme, and got a smal  
 flocke of sheepe, which when Pawnia (for so they named the  
 child) came to the age of ten yeres, hee set her to keepe,  
 and shee with such diligence performed her charge as the sheepe  
 prospered marueilously vnder her hand. Pawnia thought Porrus  
 20 had ben her father, and Mopsa her mother, (for so was the  
 shepheard and his wife called) and honoured and obeyed them  
 with such reuerence, that all the neighbours praised the  
 duetifull obedience of the child. Porrus grewe in short  
 21: and honoured E; honoured A



time to bee a man of some wealth, and credite: for fortune  
 so fauoured him in hauing no charge but Fawnia, / that he Dlv  
 began to purchase land, intending after his death to giue  
 it to his daughter: so that diuerse rich farmers sonnes  
 5 came as woers to his house: for Fawnia was something  
 cleyntly attired, beeing of such singular beautie and excellent  
 witte, that whoso sawe her, would haue thought shee had bene  
 some heauenly nymph, and not a mortal creature: in so much,  
 that when she came to the age of sixteene yeeres, shee so  
 10 increased with exquisite perfection both of body and minde,  
 as her natural disposition did bewray that she was borne  
 of some high parentage: but the people thinking she was  
 daughter to the shephard Porrus; rested only amazed at hir  
 beauty and wit: yea she won such fauour and commendations  
 15 in euery mans eye, as her beautie was not onely praysed in  
 the countrey, but also spoken of in the Court: yet such was  
 her submissee modestie, that although her praise daily increased,  
 her mind was no whit puffed vp with pride, but humbled her  
 selfe as became a country mayde and the daughter of a poore  
 20 shepheard. Euery day she went forth with her sheepe to the  
 field, keeping them with such care and diligence, as al men  
 thought she was verie painfull, defending her face from  
 the heat of the sunne with no other vale, but with a garland

3: death to \_/ B; lacking in A because of damage to the copy



made of bowes and flowers: which atire became her so gallantly, as shee seemed to bee the Goddess Flora her selfe for beauty. Fortune, who al this while had shewed a frendly face, began now to turne her back, and to shewe a lowring countenance, intending as she had giuen Fawnia a slender checke, so she woulde giue her a harder mate: to bring which to passe, she layd her traine on this wise. Egistus had but one only son called Dorastus, about the age of twenty yeeres: a Prince so decked and adorned with the gifts of nature: so fraught with beauty and vertuous qualities, as not onely his father ioyed to haue so good a sonne, and al his commons reioyced that God had lent them such a noble Prince to succede in the Kingdom. Egistus placing all his ioy in the perfection of his sonne: seeing that hee was now mariage-able, sent Embassadors to the King of Denmarke, to intreate a mariage betweene him and his daughter, who willingly consenting, made answer, that the next spring, if it please Egistus with his sonne to come into Denmarke, hee doubted / not, but they shoulde agree vpon reasonable conditions. Egistus resting satisfied with this friendly answer, thought conuenient in the meane time to breake with his sonne: finding therfore on a day fit oportunity he spake to him in these fatherly tearmes.



Dorastus, thy youth warneth me to preuent the worst,  
and mine age to prouide the best. Oportunities neglected,  
are signes of folly: actions measured by time, are seldome  
bitten with repentance: thou art young, and I olde: age hath  
5 taught me that, which thy youth cannot yet conceiue.

I therefore will counsell thee as a father, hoping thou  
wilt obey as a childe. Thou seest my white hayres are  
blossomes for the graue, and thy freshe colour fruite for  
time and fortune, so that it behooueth me to thinke how to  
10 dye, and for thee to care how to liue. My crowne I must leaue  
by death, and thou enioy my Kingdome by succession, wherein  
I hope thy vertue and prowesse shall bee such, as though my  
subiectes want my person, yet they shall see in thee my  
perfection. That nothing either may faile to satisfie thy minde,  
15 or increase thy dignities: the onely care I haue, is to see  
thee well marryed before I die, and thou become olde.

Dorastus who from his infancy, delighted rather to die  
with Mars in the Fielde, then to dally with Venus in the  
Chamber: fearing to displease his father, and yet not willing  
20 to be wed, made him this reuerent answere.

Sir, there is no greater bond then duetie, nor no straiter  
law then nature: disobedience in youth is often galled with



despight in age. The commaund of the father ought to be a  
 constraint to the childe: so parentes willes are laws, so  
 they passe not all lawes: may it please your Grace therefore  
 to appoint whome I shall loue, rather then by deniall I  
 5 should be appeached of disobedience: I rest content to  
 loue, though it bee the only thing I hate.

Egistus hearing his sonne to flie farre from the marke,  
 began to be somewhat chollericke, and therefore made him  
 this hastie aunswere. /

10 What Dorastus canst thou not loue? Commeth this cynicall<sup>v</sup> De  
 passion of prone desires, or peeuish frowardnesse. What  
 15 doest thou thinke thy selfe to good for all, or none good  
 inough for thee: I tel thee, Dorastus, there is nothing  
 sweeter then youth, nor swifter decreasing, while it is  
 15 increasing. Time past with folly may bee repented, but not  
 recalled. If thou marrie in age, thy wiues freshe coulours  
 15 will breede in thee dead thoughtes and suspition, and thy  
 white hayres her lothesomnesse and sorrowe. For Venus  
 affections are not fed with Kingdomes, or treasures, but  
 20 with youthfull conceits and sweete amours. Vulcan was  
 allotted to shake the tree, but Mars allowed to reape the  
 fruit. Yeelde Dorastus to thy Fathers perswasions, which  
 may preuent thy perils. I haue chosen thee a Wife, faire



by nature, royall by birth, by vertues famous, learned by  
education, and rich by possessions, so that it is hard to  
iudge whether her bounty, or fortune, her beauty, or vertue,  
bee of greater force: I meane Dorastus, Euphania Daughter  
5 and heire to the King of Denmarke.

Eristus pausing here a while, looking when his son  
should make him answere, and seeing that he stooode still as  
one in a trance, he shooke him vp thus sharply.

Well Dorastus take heede, the tree Alpya wasteth not  
10 with fire, but withereth with the dewe: that which loue  
nourisheth not, perisheth with hate: if thou like Euphania,  
thou breedest my content, and in louing her thou shalt haue  
my louè, otherwise; and with that hee flung from his sonne  
in a rage, leauing him a sorrowfull man, in that he had by  
15 deniall displeased his Father, and halfe angrie with him  
selfe that hee coulde not yeelde to that passion, whereto  
both reason and his Father perswaded him: but see how fortune  
is plumed with times feathers, and how shee can minister  
strange causes to breede straunge effectes.

20 It happened not long after this, that there was a meeting  
of all the Farmers Daughters in Sycilia, whither Fawnia



was also bidden as the mistres of the feast, who hauing  
 attired / her selfe in her best garments, went among the rest D3  
 of her companions to the merry meeting: there spending the  
 day in such homely pastimes as shepherds vse. As the euening  
 5 grew on, and their sportes ceased, ech taking their leaue  
 at other, Fawnia desiring one of her companions to beare  
 her companie, went home by the flocke, to see if they were  
 well folded, and as they returned, it fortun'd that Dorastus  
 (who all that daye had bene hawking, and kilde store of  
 10 game) incountred by the way these two mayds, and casting  
 his eye sodenly on Fawnia, he was halfe afraid, fearing  
 that with Acteon he had seene Diana: for hee thought such  
 exquisite perfection could not be founde in any mortall  
 creature. As thus he stooode in a maze, one of his Pages  
 15 told him, that the maide with the garland on her head was  
Fawnia the faire shepheard, whose beauty was so much talked  
 of in the Court. Dorastus desirous to see if nature had  
 adorned her minde with any inward qualities, as she had  
 decked her body with outward shape, began to question with her  
 20 whose daughter she was, of what age and how she had bin  
 trained vp, who answered him with such modest reuerence  
 and sharpnesse of witte, that Dorastus thought her outward  
 beautie was but a counterfait to darken her inward qualities,



wondring how so courtly behauiour could be found in so simple  
 a cottage, and cursing fortune that had shadowed wit and  
 beauty with such hard fortune. As thus he held her a long while  
 with chat, Beauty seeing him at discouert, thought not to  
 5 lose the vantage, but strooke him so deeply with an  
 inuenomed shafte, as he wholly lost his libertie, and became  
 a slaue to Loue, which before contemned Loue, glad now to  
 gaze on a poore shepheard, who before refused the offer of  
 a riche Princesse: for the perfection of Fawnia had so fixed  
 10 his fancie as he felt his mind greatly chaunged, and his  
 affections altered, cursing Loue that had wrought such a  
 chaunge, and blaming the basenesse of his mind that would  
 make such a choice: but thinking these were but passionat  
 toies that might be thrust out at pleasure, to auoid the  
 15 Syren that inchaunted him, he put spurs to his horse, and  
 bad this faire shepheard farwell.

Fawnia (who all this while had marked the princely  
 ges- / ture of Dorastus) seeing his face so wel featured, D3v  
 and each lim so perfectly framed, began greatly to praise his  
 20 perfection, commending him so long, till she found her selfe  
 faultie, and perceiued that if she waded but a little further,  
 she might slippe ouer her shooes: shee therefore seeking to  
 quench that fire which neuer was put out, went home, and



faining her selfe not well at ease, got her to bed:  
 where casting a thousand thoughts in her head, she could  
 take no rest: for if she waked, she began to call to minde  
 his beautie, and thinking to beguile such thoughts with  
 5 sleepe, she then dreamed of his perfection: pestred thus  
 with these vnacquainted passions, she passed the night as  
 she could in short slumbers.

Dorastus (who all this while rode with a flea in his  
eare) could not by any meanes forget the sweete fauour  
 10 of Fawnia, but rested so bewitched with her wit and beauty,  
 as hee could take no rest. He felt fancy to giue the assault,  
 and his wounded mind readie to yeeld as vanquished: yet he  
 began with diuers considerations to suppress this frantick  
 affection, calling to minde, that Fawnia was a shepheard,  
 15 one not worthy to bee looked at of a Prince, much lesse to  
 bee loued of such a potentate, thinking what a discredite  
 it were to himself, and what a griefe it would be to his  
 father, blaming fortune and accusing his owne follie,  
 that shoulde bee so fond as but once to cast a glaunce at  
 20 such a country slut. As thus he was raging against him selfe,  
 Loue, fearing if shee dallied long, to loose her champion,  
 stept more nigh, and gaue him such a fresh wounde as it  
 pearst him at the heart, that he was faine to yeeld, maugre



his face, and to forsake the companie and gette him to  
his chamber: where being solemnly set, hee burst into these  
passionate tearmes.

Ah Dorastus, art thou alone? No not alone, while thou  
5 art tired with these vnacquainted passions. Yeld to fancy, thou  
canst not by thy fathers counsaile, but in a frenzie thou  
art by iust destinies. Thy father were content, if thou  
couldst loue, and thou therefore discontent, because thou  
doest loue. O deuine Loue, feared of men because honoured  
10 of the Gods, not to be suppressed by wisdom, because not  
to be comprehen-/ded by reason: without Lawe, and therefore D4  
aboue all Law.

How now Dorastus, why doest thou blaze that with praises,  
which thou hast cause to blaspheme with curses? Yet why  
15 should they curse Loue, that are in Loue?

Blush Dorastus at thy fortune, thy choice, thy loue:  
thy thoughts cannot be vttered without shame, nor thy affections  
without discredit. Ah Fawnia, sweete Fawnia, thy beantie  
Fawnia.

20 Shamest not thou Dorastus to name one vnfitte for thy  
birth, thy dignities, thy Kingdomes? Dye Dorastus, Dorastus  
die, better hadst thou perish with high desires, then liue



in base thoughts. Yea but, beautie must be obeyed, because it is beauty, yet framed of the Gods to feede the eye, not to fetter the heart.

Ah but he that striueth against Loue, shooteth with  
 5 them of Scyrum against the winde, and with the Cockatrice  
 pecketh against the steele. I will therefore obey, because  
 I must obey, Fawnia, yea Fawnia shal be my fortune, in spite  
 of fortune. The Gods aboue disdain not to loue women beneath.  
Phoebus liked Sibilla, Iupiter Io, and why not I then Fawnia,  
 10 one something inferiour to these in birth, but farre superiour  
 to them in beautie, borne to be a Shepheard, but worthy to  
 be a Goddess.

Ah Dorastus, wilt thou so forget thy selfe as to suffer  
 affection to suppress wise dome, and Loue to violate thine  
 15 honour? How sower will thy choice be to thy Father, sorrowfull  
 to thy Subiects, to thy friends a griefe, most gladsome to  
 thy foes? Subdue then thy affections, and cease to loue her  
 whome thou couldest not loue, vnlesse blinded with too much  
 loue. Tushe I talke to the wind, and in seeking to preuent  
 20 the causes, I further the effectes. I will yet praise Fawnia,  
 honour, yea and loue Fawnia, and at this day followe content,  
 not counsaile. Doo Dorastus, thou canst but repent: and with  
 that his Page came into the chamber, whereupon hee ceased

15: honour? 7 hononour? A; honor? B



from his complaints, hoping that time would weare out that  
 which fortune had wrought. As thus he was pained, so poore  
Fawnia was diuersly perplexed: for the next morning getting  
 vp very earely, shee went to her sheepe, thinking with /  
 5 hard labours to passe away her new conceiued amours, D4v  
 beginning very busily to driue them to the field, and then to  
 shift the foldes, at last (wearied with toile) she sate her  
 down, where (poore soule) she was more tryed with fond  
 affections: for loue beganne to assault her, in so much  
 10 that as she sate vpon the side of a hill, she began to  
 accuse her owne folly in these tearmes.

Infortunate Fawnia, and therefore infortunate because  
Fawnia, thy shepherds hooke sheweth thy poore state, thy  
 proud desires an aspiring mind: the one declareth thy want,  
 15 the other thy pride. No bastard hauke must soare so hie as  
 the Hobbie, no Fowle gaze against the Sunne but the Eagle,  
 actions wrought against nature reape despight, and thoughts  
 about Fortune disdaine.

Fawnia, thou art a shepheard, daughter to poore Porrus:  
 20 if thou rest content with this, thou art like to stande,  
 if thou climbe thou art sure to fal. The Herb Anita growing  
 higher then sixe ynches becommeth a weede. Nylus flowing more



then twelue cubits procureth a dearth. Daring affections  
 that passe measure, are cut shorte by time or fortune:  
 suppresseth then Fawnia those thoughts which thou mayest  
 shame to expresse. But ah Fawnia, loue is a Lord, who  
 5 will commaund by power, and constraine by force.

Dorastus, ah Dorastus is the man I loue, the woorse  
 is thy hap, and the lesse cause hast thou to hope. Will  
 Eagles catch at flyes, will Cedars stoupe to brambles, or  
 mighty Princes looke at such homely trulles. No, no,  
 10 thinke this, Dorastus disdaineth is greater then thy desire,  
 hee is a Prince respecting his honor, thou a beggars brat  
 forgetting thy calling. Cease then not onely to say, but  
 to thinke to loue Dorastus, and dissemble thy loue Fawnia,  
 for better it were to dye with griefe, then to liue with shame:  
 15 yet in despite of loue I will sigh, to see if I can sigh  
 out loue. Fawnia somewhat appeasing her griefes with these  
 pithie perswasions, began after her wonted maner to walke  
 about her sheepe, and to keepe them from straying into the  
 corne, suppressing her affection with the due consideration  
 20 of her base estate, and with the impossibilities of her  
 loue, thinking it were frenzy, not fancy, to couet that which /  
 the very destinies did deny her to obtaine. El

But Dorastus was more impatient in his passions: for



loue so fiercely assayled him, that neither companie, nor  
 musicke could mittigate his martirdome, but did rather far  
 the more increase his maladie: shame would not let him craue  
 counsaile in this case, nor feare of his Fathers displeasure  
 5 reueyle it to any secrete friend: but hee was faine to make  
 a Secretarie of himselfe, and to participate his thoughtes  
 with his owne troubled mind. Lingring thus awhile in doubtfull  
 suspence, at last stealing secretely from the court without  
 either men or Page, hee went to see if hee could espie  
 10 Fawnia walking abroad in the field: but as one hauing a  
 great deale more skill to retriue the partridge with his  
 spaniels, then to hunt after such a straunge pray, he sought,  
 but was little the better: which crosse lucke draue him into  
 a great choler, that he began both to accuse loue and fortune.  
 15 But as he was readie to retire, he sawe Fawnia sitting all  
 alone vnder the side of a hill, making a garland of such  
 homely flowres as the fields did afoord. This sight so reuiued  
 his spirites that he drewe nigh, with more iudgement to take  
 a view of her singular perfection, which hee found to bee  
 20 such, as in that countrey attyre shee stained al the courtlie  
 Dames of Sicilia. While thus he stooode gazing with pearcing  
 lookes on her surpassing beautie, Fawnia cast her eye aside,  
 and spyed Dorastus, which sudden sight made the poore girle  
 to blush, and to die her christal cheeks with a vermillion  
 23: Dorastus, which 7 Dorastus. Which D; Dorastus, with A



red: which gaue her such a grace, as she seemed farre more  
 beautiful. And with that she rose vp, saluting the Prince  
 with such modest curtesies, as he wondred how a country  
 maid could afoord such courtly behauiour. Dorastus, repaying  
 5 her curtesie with a smiling countenance, began to parlie  
 with her on this manner.

Faire maide (quoth he) either your want is great, or  
 a shepherds life very sweete, that your delight is in such  
 country labors. I can not conceiue what pleasure you should  
 10 take, vnlesse you meane to imitate the nymphes, being yourselfe  
 so like a Nymph. To put me out of this doubt, shew me  
 what is to be commended in a shepherdes life, and what /  
 pleasures you haue to counteruaile these drudging laboures. Elv  
Fawnia with blushing face made him this ready aunswere.

15 Sir, what richer state then content, or what sweeter  
 life then quiet, we shepherds are not borne to honor,  
 nor beholding vnto beutie, the lesse care we haue to feare  
 fame or fortune: we count our attire braue enough if warme  
 enough, and our foode dainty, if to suffice nature: our  
 20 greatest enemy is the wolfe: our only care in safe keeping  
 our flock: in stead of courtly ditties we spend the daies

10: yourselfe\_7 your selfe B; you, selfe A

19: foode \_7 B; fdode A



with cuntry songs: our amorous conceites are homely thoughtes:  
 delighting as much to talke of Pan and his cuntrey pranks,  
 as Ladies to tell of Venus and her wanton toyes. Our toyle  
 is in shifting the fouldes, and looking to the Lambes, easie  
 5 labours: oft singing and telling tales, homely pleasures:  
 our greatest welth not to couet, our honor not to climbe,  
 our quiet not to care. Enuie looketh not so lowe as shepheards:  
 Shepheards gaze not so high as ambition: we are rich in that  
 we are poore with content, and proud onely in this that we haue  
 10 no cause to be proud.

This wittie answer of Fawnia so inflamed Dorastus fancy,  
 as he commended him selfe for making so good a choyce,  
 thinking, if her birth were aunswerable to her wit and  
 beauty, that she were a fitte mate for the most famous Prince  
 15 in the worlde. He therefore beganne to sifte her more narrowly  
 on this manner.

Fawnia, I see thou art content with Country labours,  
 because thou knowest not Courtly pleasures: I commend thy  
 wit, and pittie thy want: but wilt thou leaue thy Fathers  
 20 Cottage, and serue a Courtlie Mistresse.

Sir (quoth she) beggers ought not to striue against

4: Lambes, 7 D; ~ A



fortune, nor to gaze after honour, least either their fall  
be greater, or they become blinde. I am borne to toile for  
the Court, not in the Court, my nature unfit for their nurture,  
better liue then in meane degree, than in high disdaine.

5 Well saide, Fawnia (quoth Dorastus) I gesse at thy  
thoughtes, thou art in loue with some Countrey Shep-/hearde. E2

No sir (quoth she) shepheards cannot loue, that are  
so simple, and maides may not loue that are so young.

May therefore (quoth Dorastus) maides must loue,  
10 because they are young, for Cupid is a child, and Venus,  
though olde, is painted with fresh coloures.

I graunt (quoth she) age may be painted with new  
shadows, and youth may haue imperfect affections: but what  
arte concealeth in one, ignorance reuealeth in the other.

15 Dorastus seeing Fawnia helde him so harde, thought it was  
vaine so long to beate about the bush: therefore he thought  
to haue giuen her a fresh charge: but he was so preuented  
by certaine of his men, who missing their maister, came  
posting to seeke him: seeing that he was gone foorth all  
20 alone, yet before they drewe so nie that they might heare  
their talke, he vsed these speeches.

Why Fawnia, perhappes I loue thee, and then thou must  
needes yeelde, for thou knowest I can commaunde and constraine.



Trueth sir (quoth she) but not to loue: for constrained  
 loue is force, not loue: and know this sir, mine honesty is  
 such, as I hadde rather dye then be a Concubine euen to a  
 King, and my birth is so base as I am vnfitte to bee a  
 5 wife to a poore farmer. Why then (quoth he) thou canst not  
 loue Dorastus? Yes saide Fawnia, when Dorastus becomes a  
 shepheard, and with that the presence of his men broke off  
 their parle, so that he went with them to the palace, and  
 left Fawnia sitting still on the hill side, who seeing that  
 10 the night drewe on, shifted her fouldes, and busied her selfe  
 about other worke to drine away such fond fancies as began  
 to trouble her braine. But all this could not preuaile, for  
 the beautie of Dorastus had made such a deepe impression  
 in her heart, as it could not be worne out without cracking,  
 15 so that she was forced to blame her owne folly in this wise.

Ah Fawnia, why doest thou gaze against the Sunne, or  
 catch at the Winde: starres are to be looked at with the eye,  
 not reacht at with the hande: thoughts are to be measured  
 by Fortunes, not by desires: falles come not by sitting low,  
 20 but by climing too hie: what then shall al feare to fal,  
 because some / happe to fall? No, lucke commeth by lot, and E2v  
 fortune windeth those threedes which the destinies spin.

21: No, 7 ~ A



Thou art fauored Fawnia of a prince, and yet thou art so  
 fond to reiect desired fauours: thou hast deniall at thy  
 tonges end, and desire at thy hearts bottome: a womans fault,  
 to spurne at that with her foote, which she greedily catcheth  
 5 at with her hand. Thou louest Dorastus, Fawnia, and yet  
 seemest to lower. Take heede, if hee retire, thou wilt repent:  
 for vnles hee loue, thou canst but dye. Dye then Fawnia: for  
Dorastus doth but iest: the Lyon neuer prayeth on the mouse,  
 nor Paulcons stoupe not to dead stales. Sit downe then in  
 10 sorrow, ceasse to loue, and content thy selfe, that Dorastus  
 will vouchsafe to flatter Fawnia, though not to fancy Fawnia.  
 Heigh ho: Ah foole, it were seemelier for thee to whistle as  
 a Shepheard, then to sigh as a louer, and with that she  
 ceassed from these perplexed passions, folding her sheepe,  
 15 and hying home to her poore Cottage. But such was the incessant  
 sorrow of Dorastus to thinke on the witte and beautie of  
Fawnia, and to see how fond hee was being a Prince: and how  
 froward she was being a beggar, that he began to loose his  
 wonted appetite, to looke pale and wan: in stead of mirth,  
 20 to feede on melancholy: for courtly daunces to vse cold  
 dumpes: in so much that not onely his owne men, but his father  
 and all the court began to maruaile at his sudden change,  
 thinking that some lingring sickenes had brought him into  
 18: that 7 D; then A



this state: wherefore he caused Phisitions to come, but Dorastus neither would let them minister, nor so much as suffer them to see his vrine: but remained stil so oppressed with these passions, as he feared in him selfe a farther  
 5 inconueniēce. His honor wished him to ceasse from such folly, but Loue forced him to follow fancy: yea and in despite of honour, loue wonne the conquest, so that his hot desires caused him to find new deuises, for hee presently made himselfe a shepheards coate, that he might goe vnknowne,  
 10 and with the lesse suspition to prattle with Fawnia, and conueied it secretly into a thick groue hard ioyning to the Pallace, whether finding fit time, and oportunity, he went all alone, and putting off his princely apparel, got on those shepheards roabes, and taking a great hooke in his  
 15 hand (which he had also gotten) he went very an- / ciently E3 to finde out the mistres of his affection: but as he went by the way, seeing himselfe clad in such vnseemely ragges, he began to smile at his owne folly, and to reprove his fondnesse, in these tearmes.

20 Well said Dorastus, thou keepest a right decorum, base desires and homely attires: thy thoughtes are fit for none but a shepheard, and thy apparell such as only become a



shepherd. A strang change from a Prince to a pesant? What  
 is it? thy wretched fortune or thy wilful folly? Is it thy  
 cursed destinies? Or thy crooked desires, that a pointeth  
 thee this penance? Ah Dorastus thou canst but loue, and vnlesse  
 5 thou loue, thou art like to perish for loue. Yet fond foole,  
 choose flowers, not weedes: Diamondes, not peables: Ladies  
 which may honour thee, not shepherds which may disgrace thee.  
Venus is painted in silkes, not in ragges: and Cupid treadeth  
 on disdaine, when he reacheth at dignitie. And yet Dorastus  
 10 shame not at thy shepherds weede: the heauenly Godes haue  
 sometime earthly thoughtes: Neptune became a Ram, Iupiter  
 a Bul, Apollo a shepherd: they Gods, and yet in loue: and  
 thou a man appointed to loue.

Deuising thus with himselfe, hee drew nigh to the place  
 15 where Fawnia was keeping her shepe, who casting her eye  
 aside, and seeing such a manerly shepherd, perfectly limmed,  
 and coming with so good a pace, she began halfe to forget  
Dorastus, and to fauor this prety shepherd, whom she thought  
 shee might both loue and obtaine: but as shee was in these  
 20 thoughts, she perceiued then, it was the yong prince Dorastus,  
 wherfore she rose vp, and reuerently saluted him. Dorastus  
 taking her by the hand, repaied her curtesie with a sweete  
 kisse, and praying her to sit downe by him, he began thus



to lay the batterie.

If thou maruell Fawnia at my strange attyre, thou wouldest more muse at my vnaccustomed thoughtes: the one disgraceth but my outward shape, the other disturbeth my inward sences.

5 I loue Fawnia, and therefore what loue liketh I cannot mislike. Fawnia thou hast promised to loue, and I / hope thou wilt E3v  
performe no lesse: I haue fulfilled thy request, and now thou canst but graunt my desire. Thou wert content to loue Dorastus when he ceast to be a Prince, and granted to become a shepheard, and  
10 see I haue made the change, and therefore hope not to misse of my choice.

Trueth, quoth Fawnia, but all that weare Cooles are not Monkes: painted Eagles are pictures, not Eagles, Zeusis Grapes were like Grapes, yet shadowes: rich clothing make  
15 not princes: nor homely attyre beggers: shepheards are not called shepheardes, because they were hookes and bagges: but that they are borne poore, and liue to keepe sheepe, so this attire hath not made Dorastus a shepherd, but to seeme like a shepherd.

20 Well Fawnia, answered Dorastus: were I a shepherd, I could not but like thee, and being a prince I am forst to

9: and granted to 7 and to A

11: therefore hope not 7 therefore not A

19: shepherd. 7 B; shephherd. A



loue thee. Take heed Fawnia, be not proud of beauties  
 painting, for it is a flower that fadeth in the blossome.  
 Those which disdayne in youth are despised in age: Beauties  
 shadowes are trickt vp with times colours, which being set  
 5 to drie in the sunne are stained with the sunne, scarce  
 pleasing the sight ere they beginne not to be worth the sight,  
 not much vnlike the herbe Ephemeron, which flourisheth in  
 the morning and is withered before the sunne setting: if  
 my desire were against lawe, thou mightest iustly deny me by  
 10 reason, but I loue thee Fawnia, not to misuse thee as a  
 Concubine, but to vse thee as my wife: I can promise no  
 more, and meane to performe no lesse.

Fawnia hearing this solemne protestation of Dorastus,  
 could no longer withstand the assault, but yeelded vp the forte  
 15 in these friendly tearmes.

Ah Dorastus, I shame to expresse that thou forcest  
 me with thy sugred speeche to confesse: my base birth causeth  
 the one, and thy high dignities the other. Beggars thoughts  
 ought not to reach so far as Kings, and yet my desires  
 20 reach as high as Princes, I dare not say Dorastus, I loue  
 thee, be- / cause I am a shepherd, but the Gods know I E4  
 haue honored Dorastus (pardon if I say amisse) yea and



loured Dorastus with such dutiful affection as Fawnia can  
 performe, or Dorastus desire: I yeeld, not ouercome with  
 prayers, but with loue, resting Dorastus handmaid ready  
 to obey his wil, if no preiudice at all to his honour, nor  
 5 to my credit.

Dorastus hearing this freendly conclusion of Fawnia  
 embraced her in his armes, swearing that neither distance,  
 time, nor aduerse fortune should diminish his affection:  
 but that in despite of the destinies he would remaine loyall  
 10 vnto death. Hauing thus plight their troath each to other,  
 seeing they could not haue the full fruition of their loue  
 in Sycilia for that Egistus consent woulde neuer bee graunted  
 to so meane a match, Dorastus determined assone as time  
 and oportunitie would giue them leaue, to provide a great  
 15 masse of money, and many rich and costly iewels, for the  
 easier cariage, and then to transporte them selues and their  
 treasure into Italy, where they should leade a contented  
 life, vntil such time as either he could be reconciled to  
 his Father, or els by succession come to the Kingdome. This  
 20 deuise was greatly praysed of Fawnia, for she feared if the  
 King his father should but heare of the contract, that his  
 furie would be such as no lesse then death would stand for  
 payment: she therefore tould him, that delay bred daunger:

19: succession\_7 B; sucession A



that many mishaps did fall out betweene the cup and the lip, and that to auoid danger, it were best with as-much speed as might be, to passe out of Sycilia, least fortune might preuent their pretence with some newe despight:

5 Dorastus, whom loue pricked forward with desire, promised to dispatch his affaires with as great hast, as either time or oportunitie would geue him leaue: and so resting vpon this point, after many imbracings and sweete kisses they departed. Dorastus hauing taken his leaue of his best  
10 beloued Fawnia, went to the Groue where hee had his rich apparel, and there vncasing himself as secretly as might be, hiding vp his shepheards attire, till occasion should serue againe to vse it: hee went to the pallace, shewing by his merrie countenaunce, that either the state of his  
15 body was amended, or the case of his minde / greatly E4v redressed: Fawnia poore soule was no lesse ioyful, that being a shepheard, fortune had faouored her so, as to reward her with the loue of a Prince, hoping in time to be aduaunced from the daughter of a poore farmer, to be the  
20 wife of a riche King: so that she thought euery houre a yeere, till by their departure they might preuent danger, not ceasing still to goe euery daye to her sheepe, not so much for the care of her flock, as for the desire she had



to see her loue and Lord Dorastus: who oftentimes, when  
 oportunitie would serue, repaired thither to feede his  
 fancy with the sweet content of Fawnias presence: and  
 although he neuer went to visit her, but in his shepheards  
 5 ragges, yet his ofte repaire made him not onely suspected,  
 but knowne to diuers of their neighbours: who for the good  
 will they bare to old Porrus, tould him secretly of the  
 matter, wishing him to keepe his daughter at home, least  
 she went so oft to the field that shee brought him home  
 10 a yong sonne: for they feared that Fawnia being so beautifull,  
 the yong Prince would allure her to folly. Porrus was stricken  
 into a dump at these newes, so that thanking his neighboures  
 for their good will: hee hyed him home to his wife, and calling  
 her aside, wringing his handes, and shedding foorth teares, he  
 15 brake the matter to her in these tearmes.

I am afraid wife, that my daughter Fawnia hath made  
 her selfe so fine, that she will buy repentance too deare.  
 I heare newes, which if they be true, some will wish they  
 had not proued true. It is tould me by my neighbours, that  
 20 Dorastus the Kinges sonne begins to looke at our daughter  
Fawnia: which if it be so, I will not geue her a halfe peny  
 for her honestie at the yeeres end. I tell thee wife, now

3: Fawnias 7 B; Fawnias, A

21: halfe peny 7 B; halfe peny A

22: honestie at 7 B; honestiect A



adaies beauty is a great stale to trap yong men, and faire wordes and sweete promises are two great enemies to a maydens honestie: and thou knowest where poore men intreate, and cannot obtaine, there Princes may commaund, and wil obtaine.

5 Though Kings sonnes daunce in nettes, they may not be seene: but poore mens faultes are spied at a little hole: Well: it is a hard case where Kings lustes are lawes, and that they should binde poore men to that, which they themselues wilfully breake. /

10 Peace husband (quoth his wife) take heede what you Fl  
say: speake no more then you should, least you heare what you would not, great streames are to be stopped by sleight, not by force: and princes to be perswaded by submission, not by rigor: doe what you can, but no more then you may,  
15 least in sauing Fawnias mayden-head, you loose your owne head. Take heede I say, it is ill iesting with edged tooles, and bad sporting with Kings. The Wolfe had his skinne puld ouer his eares for but looking into the Lions den. Tush wife (quoth he) thou speakest like a foole, if the  
20 King should knowe that Dorastus had begotten our daughter with childe (as I feare it will fall out little better) the Kings furie would be such as no doubt we should both loose our goodes and liues: necessitie therefore hath no



lawe, and I will preuent this mischiefe with a newe deuise  
 that is come in my head, which shall neither offend the  
 King, nor displease Dorastus. I meane to take the chaine  
 and the iewels that I found with Fawnia, and carrie them  
 5 to the King, letting him then to vnderstand how she is none  
 of my daughter, but that I found her beaten vp with the water  
 alone in a little boate wrapped in a riche Mantle, wherein  
 was inclosed this treasure. By this meanes I hope the King  
 will take Fawnia into his seruice, and we whatsoeuer  
 10 chaunceth shal be blamelesse. This deuise pleased the good  
 wife very well, so that they determined assoone as they  
 might know the King at leisure, to make him priue to this  
 case. In the meane time Dorastus was not slacke in his affaires,  
 but applyed his matters with such diligence, that he prouided  
 15 all thinges fitte for their iourney. Treasure and Iewels  
 he had gotten great store, thincking there was no better  
 friend then money in a strange countrey: rich attire he  
 had prouided for Fawnia, and because he could not bring the  
 matter to passe with out the helpe and aduise of some one,  
 20 he made an old seruant of his called Capnio, who had serued  
 him from his childhood, priue to his affaires: who seeing  
 no perswasions could preuaile to diuert him from his settled  
 determination, gaue his consent and dealt so secretly in the



cause, that within short space hee had gotten a ship ready  
 for their passage: the Mariners seeing a fit gale of winde  
 for their purpose, wished Capnio to make no delayes, / least Flv  
 if they pretermitted this good weather, they might stay  
 5 long ere they had such a fayre winde. Capnio fearing that  
 his negligence should hinder the iourney, in the night time  
 conveyed the trunckes full of treasure into the shippe,  
 and by secrette meanes let Fawnia vnderstand, that the next  
 morning they meant to depart: she vpon this newes slept  
 10 verie little that night, but gotte vp very early, and wente  
 to her sheepe, looking euery minute when she should see  
Dorastus, who taried not long, for feare delay might breede  
 daunger, but came as fast as he could gallop, and without  
 any great circumstance tooke Fawnia vp behinde him and rode  
 15 to the hauen, where the shippe lay, which was not three  
 quarters of a mile distant from that place. He no sooner  
 came there, but the Marriners were readie with their Cockboate  
 to set them aboard, where being coucht together in a Caboen  
 they past away the time in recounting their old loues, til  
 20 their man Capnio should come. Porrus who had heard that this  
 morning the King would go abroad to take the ayre, called  
 in haste to his wife to bring him his holyday hose and his  
 best Iacket, that he might goe like an honest substantiall



man to tell his tale. His Wife a good cleanly wenche, brought him all things fitte, and spungd him vp very handsomlie, giuing him the chaines and Iewels in a little boxe, which Porrus for the more safety put in his bosom. Hauing thus  
 5 all his trinkets in a readines, taking his staffe in his hand he had his wife kisse him for good lucke, and so hee went towards the Pallace. But as he was going, fortune (who meant to shoue him a little false play) preuented his purpose in this wise.

10 He met by chaunce in his way Capnio, who trudging as fast as he could with a little coffer vnder his arme to the ship, and spying Porrus whome he knewe to be Fawnias Father, going towards the Pallace, being a wylie fellow, began to doubt the worst, and therefore crost him the way, and askt  
 15 him whither he was going so earely this morning.

Porrus (who knew by his face that he was one of the Court) meaning simply, told him that the Kings son Dorastus dealt hardly with him: for he had but one Daughter who was a little Beautifull, and that his neighboures told him  
 20 the young / Prince had allured her to folly, he went therefore F2 now to complaine to the King how greatly he was abused.

Capnio (who straight way smelt the whole matter) began to soth him in his talke, and said, that Dorastus



dealt not like a Prince to spoyle any poore manes daughter  
 in that sort: he therefore would doe the best for him he  
 could, because he knew he was an honest man. But (quoth  
Capnio) you lose your labour in going to the Pallace, for  
 5 the King meanes this day to take the aire of the Sea, and  
 to goe aboard of a shippe that lies in the hauen, I am going  
 before, you see, to provide all things in a redinesse, and  
 if you will follow my counsaile, turne back with me to the  
 hauen, where I will set you in such a fitte place as you  
 10 may speake to the King at your pleasure. Porrus giuing  
 credit to Capnios smooth tale, gaue him a thousand thanks  
 for his frendly aduise, and went with him to the hauen,  
 making all the way his complaints of Dorastus, yet concealing  
 secretlie the chaine and the Iewels. Assone as they were come  
 15 to the Sea side, the marriners seeing Capnio, came a land  
 with their cock-boate, who still dissembling the matter,  
 demaunded of Porrus if he would go see the ship, who vnwilling  
 and fearing the worst, because he was not well acquainted  
 with Capnio, made his excuse that he could not brooke the  
 20 Sea, therefore would not trouble him.

at Capnio, seeing that by faire meanes hee could not get  
 him aboard, commaunded the mariners that by violence they  
 should carrie him into the shippe, who like sturdy knaues



hoisted the poore shepheard on their backes, and bearing him to the boate, latched from the land.

Porrus seeing himselfe so cunningly betraied durst not crie out, for hee sawe it would not preuaile, but began to  
 5 intreate Capnio and the mariners to be good to him, and to pittie his estate, hee was but a poore man that liued by his labour: they laughing to see the shepheard so afraide, made as much haste as they could, and sette him aboorde. Porrus was no sooner in the shippe, but he saw Dorastus walking  
 10 with Fawnia, yet he scarce knew her: for she had attired her selfe in riche apparell, which so increased her beauty, that shee resembled rather an Angell then a mortall creature. /

Dorastus and Fawnia, were halfe astonished to see the F2v olde shepheard, maruailing greatly what wind had brought him  
 15 thither, til Capnio told them al the whole discourse: how Porrus was going to make his complaint to the King, if by pollicie he had not preuented him, and therefore now sith he was aboord, for the auoiding of further danger, it were best to carrie him into Italy.

20 Dorastus praised greatly his mans deuise, and allowed of his counsaile: but Fawnia, (who stil feared Porrus, as her father) began to blush for shame, that by her meanes he should either incure daunger or displeasure.

11: which 7 ~, A

15: Capnio 7 B; Capino A



The old shephard hearing this hard sentence, that he should on such a sodaine be caried from his Wife, his country and kinsfolke, into a forraine Lande amongst straungers, began with bitter teares to make his complaint, and on his  
 5 knees to intreate Dorastus, that pardoning his vnaduised folly he would giue him leaue to goe home: swearing that hee would keepe all thinges as secret as they could wish. But these protestations could not preuaile, although Fawnia intreated Dorastus very earnestly, but the mariners hoisting  
 10 their maine sailes waied ankers, and hailed into the deepe, where we leaue them to the fauour of the wind and seas, and returne to Egistus.

Who hauing appointed this day to hunt in one of his Forrests, called for his sonne Dorastus to go sport himselfe,  
 15 because hee saw that of late hee began to loure: but his men made answer that hee was gone abroade none knew whither, except he were gone to the groue to walke all alone, as his custome was to doe euery day.

The King willing to waken him out of his dumpes, sent  
 20 one of his men to goe seeke him, but in vaine, for at last he returned, but finde him he could not, so that the King went himselfe to goe see the sport: where passing away the



day, returning at night from hunting, hee asked for his sonne,  
 but hee could not be heard of, which draue the King into a  
 great choler: where vpon most of his Noblemen and other  
 Courtiers, coasted abroad to seek him, but they could not heare  
 5 of him through all Sicilia, onely they missed Cannio his man  
 which againe / made the King suspect that he was not gone F3  
 farre.

Two or three daies being passed, and no newes heard of  
Dorastus, Egistus began to feare that he was deuoured with  
 10 some wilde beastes, and vpon that made out a greate troupe  
 of men to go seeke him: who coasted through all the Countrey  
 and searched in euerie daungerous and secrete place, vntill  
 at last they mette with a Fisherman that was sitting in a  
 little couert harde by the sea side mending his nettes, when  
 15 Dorastus and Fawnia tooke shipping: who being examined if he  
 either knewe or heard where the Kings Sonne was, without any  
 secrecie at all reuealed the whole matter, how he was sayled  
 two dayes past, and had in his company his man Cannio, Porrus,  
 and his faire Daughter Fawnia. This heauie newes was presently  
 20 caryed to the King, who halfe dead for sorow, commaunded  
Porrus wife to bee sent for: she being come to the Pallace,  
 after due examination, confessed that her neighbours had oft  
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her Daughter: wherevpon, her husband fearing the worst,  
 about two dayes past (hearing the King should goe an hunting)  
 rose earely in the morning and went to make his complaint,  
 but since she neither hearde of him, nor saw him. Egistus  
 5 perceiuing the womans vnfeyned simplicity, let her depart  
 without incurring further displeasure, concealing such  
 secret greefe for his Sonnes recklesse follie, that he had  
 so forgotten his honour and parentage, by so base a choise  
 to dishonor his Father, and discredit himselfe, that with very  
 10 care and thought he fel into a quartan feuer, which was so  
 vnfit for his aged yeeres and complexion, that he became  
 so weake, as the Phisitions would graunt him no life.

But his sonne Dorastus little regarded either father,  
 countrie: or Kingdome, in respect of his Lady Fawnia, for  
 15 fortune smyling on this young nouice, lent him so lucky a  
 gale of winde, for the space of a day and a night, that the  
 maryners lay and slept vpon the hatches: but on the next  
 morning about the breake of the day, the aire began to  
 ouercast, the winds to rise, the seas to swel, yea presently  
 20 there arose such a fearfull tempest, as the ship was in  
 danger to be swallowed vp with euery sea, the maine mast  
 with the violence of the wind was thrown / ouer boord, the F3v  
 sayles were torne, the tacklings went in sunder, the storme



raging still so furiously that poore Fawnia was almost dead for feare, but that she was greatly comforted with the presence of Dorastus. The tempest continued three dayes, al which time the Mariners euerie minute looked for death, 5 and the aire was so darkned with cloudes that the Maister could not tell by his compasse in what Coast they were. But vpon the fourth day about ten of the clocke, the wind began to cease: the sea to wax calme, and the sky to be cleare, and the Mariners descryed the coast of Bohemia, 10 shooting of their ordnance for ioy that they had escaped such a fearefull tempest.

Dorastus hearing that they were arriued at some harbour, sweetly kissed Fawnia, and bad her be of good cheare: when they tolde him that the port belonged vnto the cheife Cittie 15 of Bohemia where Pandosto kept his Court, Dorastus began to be sad: knowing that his Father hated no man so much as Pandosto, and that the King himself had sought secretly to betray Egistus: this considered, he was halfe afraid to goe on land, but that Capnio counselled him to chaunge his name 20 and his countrey, vntil such time as they could get some other Barke to transport them into Italy. Dorastus liking this deuise made his case priuy to the Marriners, rewarding them bountifully for their paines, and charging them to saye that



he was a Gentleman of Trapalonia called Meleagrus. The  
 shipmen willing to shew what friendship they could to  
Dorastus, promised to be as secret as they could, or hee  
 might wish, and vppon this they landed in a little village  
 5 a mile distant from the Citie, where after they had rested  
 a day, thinking to make prouision for their mariage: the  
 fame of Fawnias beauty was spread throughout all the Citie,  
 so that it came to the eares of Pandosto: who then being  
 about the age of fifty, had notwithstanding yong and freshe  
 10 affections: so that he desired greatly to see Fawnia, and to  
 bring this matter the better to passe, hearing they had but  
 one man, and how they rested at a very homely house: he caused  
 them to be apprehended as spies, and sent a dozen of his  
 garde to take them: who being come to their lodging, tolde  
 15 them the Kings message: Dorastus no / whit dismayed, F4  
 accompanied with Fawnia and Carnio, went to the court  
 (for they left Porrus to keepe the stuffe) who being  
 admitted to the Kings presence, Dorastus and Fawnia with  
 humble obeysance saluted his maiestie.

20 Pandosto amased at the singular perfection of Fawnia,  
 stood halfe astonished, viewing her beauty, so that he had  
 almost forgot himselfe what hee had to doe: at last with  
 stearne countenance he demaunded their names, and of what

18: presence, 7 ~ . A



countrey they were, and what caused them to land in Bohemia.  
 Sir (quoth Dorastus) know that my name Meleagrus is, a  
 Knight borne and brought vp in Trapalonia, and this Gentlewoman,  
 whome I meane to take to my wife is an Italian borne in Padua,  
 5 from whence I haue now brought her. The Cause I haue so  
 small a trayne with me, is for that her friends vnwilling  
 to consent, I intended secretly to conuey her into Trapalonia:  
 whither as I was sailing, by distresse of weather I was  
 driuen into these coasts: thus haue you heard my name, my  
 10 country, and the cause of my voiage. Pandosto starting from  
 his seat as one in choller, made this rough reply.

Meleagrus, I feare this smooth tale hath but small  
 trueth, and that thou couerest a foule skin with faire  
 paintings. No doubt this Ladie by her grace and beauty is  
 15 of her degree more meete for a mighty Prince, then for a  
 simple knight, and thou like a periured traitour hast bereft  
 her of her parents, to their present griefe, and her insuing  
 sorrow. Till therefore I heare more of her parentage and of  
 thy calling, I will stay you both here in Bohemia.

20 Dorastus, in whome rested nothing but Kingly valor,  
 was not able to suffer the reproches of Pandosto, but that  
 he made him this answer.

2: is, 7 ~ A



It is not meete for a King, without due prooffe to appeach  
any man of ill behaulour, nor vpon suspition to inferre  
beleefe: straungers ought to bee entertained with courtesie,  
not to bee intreated with crueltie, least being forced by  
5 want to put vp iniuries: the Gods reuenge their cause with  
rigor.

Pandosto hearing Dorastus vtter these wordes, commanded  
that he should straight be committed to prison, vntill such /  
time as they heard further of his pleasure, but as for Fawnia,<sup>F4v</sup>  
10 he charged that she should be entertained in the Court, with  
such curtesie as belonged to a straunger and her calling. The  
rest of the shipmen he put into the Dungeon.

Hauing thus hardly handled the supposed Trapaloniens:  
Pandosto contrarie to his aged yeares began to be somewhat  
15 tickled with the beauty of Fawnia, in so much that hee could  
take no rest, but cast in his old head a thousand new deuises:  
at last he fell into these thoughtes.

How art thou pestred Pandosto with fresh affections,  
and vnfitte fancies, wishing to possesse with an vnwilling  
20 mynde, and in a hot desire troubled with a could disdain?  
Shall thy mynde yeeld in age to that thou hast resisted  
in youth? Peace Pandosto, blabbe not out that which thou

14: yeares 7 B; yeaxes A

20: and in a 7 and a A



maiest be ashamed to reueale to thy self. Ah Fawnia is  
 beautifull, and it is not for thine honour (fond foole)  
 to name her that is thy Captiue, and an other mans  
 Concubine. Alas, I reach at that with my hand which my hart  
 5 would faine refuse: playing like the bird Ibys in Egipt,  
 which hateth Serpents, yet feedeth on their egges.

Tush, hot desires turne oftentimes to colde disdain:  
 Loue is brittle, where appetite, not reason beares the sway:  
 Kinges thoughtes ought not to climbe so high as the heauens,  
 10 but to looke no lower then honour: better it is to pecke  
 at the starres with the young Eagles, then to pray on dead  
 carkasses with the Vulture: tis more honourable for Pandosto  
 to dye by concealing Loue, then to enioy such vnfitte Loue.  
 Dooth Pandosto then loue? Yea: whome? A maide vnknowne, yea  
 15 and perhappes, immodest, stragled out of her owne countrie:  
 beautifull, but not therefore chast: comely in bodie, but  
 perhappes crooked in minde. Cease then Pandosto to looke  
 at Fawnia, much lesse to loue her: be not ouertaken with a  
 womans beauty, whose eyes are framed by arte to inamour,  
 20 whose heart is framed by nature to inchaunt, whose false  
 teares knowe their true times, and whose sweete wordes  
 pearce deeper then sharpe swordes. Here Pandosto ceased  
 from his talke, but not from his loue: for although he sought



by reason, and wisdom / to suppress this franticke G1  
 affection: yet he could take no rest, the beautie of Fawnia  
 had made such a deepe impression in his heart. But on a day  
 walking abroad into a Parke which was hard adioyning to his  
 5 house, he sent by one of his seruants for Fawnia, unto  
 whome he vttered these wordes.

Fawnia, I commend thy beauty and wit, and now pittie  
 thy distresse and want: but if thou wilt forsake Sir  
Meleagrus, whose pouerty, though a Knight, is not able to  
 10 maintaine an estate aunswerable to thy beauty, and yeld thy  
 consent to Pandosto: I wil both increase thee with dignities  
 and riches. No sir, answered Fawnia: Meleagrus is a knight  
 that hath wonne me by loue, and none but he shal weare me:  
 his sinister mischance shall not diminishe my affection,  
 15 but rather increase my good will: thinke not though your  
 Grace hath imprisoned him without cause, that feare shall  
 make mee yeeld my consent: I had rather be Meleagrus wife,  
 and a begger, then liue in plenty, and be Pandostos  
Concubine. Pandosto hearing the assured aunswere of Fawnia,  
 20 would, notwithstanding, prosecute his suite to the vttermost:  
 seeking with faire words and great promises to scale the fort  
 of her chastitie, swearing that if she would graunt to his



desire, Meleagrus should not only be set at libertie, but honored in his courte amongst his Nobles: but these alluring baytes could not intise her minde from the loue of her newe betrothed mate Meleagrus: which Pandosto seeing, he  
 5 left her alone for that time to consider more of the demaund. Fawnia being alone by her selfe, began to enter into these solitarie meditations.

Ah infortunate Fawnia, thou seest to desire aboue fortune, is to strue against the Gods, and Fortune. Who gazeth at the  
 10 sunne weakeneth his sight: they which stare at the skie, fall oft into deepe pits: haddest thou rested content to haue bene a sheheard, thou neededst not to haue feared mischaunce: better had it bene for thee, by sitting lowe, to haue had quiet, then by climbing high to haue fallen into  
 15 miserie. But alas I feare not mine owne daunger, but Dorastus displeasure. Ah sweete Dorastus, thou art a Prince, but now a prisoner, by too much / loue, procuring thine owne losse: Glv  
 haddest thou not loued Fawnia thou haddest bene fortunate, shall I then bee false to him that hath forsaken Kingdomes  
 20 for my cause: no, would my death might deliuer him, so mine honor might be preserued. With that feching a deepe sigh, she ceased from her complaints, and went againe to the Pallace, inioying a libertie without content, and profered



pleasure with smal ioy. But poore Dorastus lay all this while  
 in close prison, being pinched with a hard restraint, and pained  
 with the burden of colde, and heaue Irons, sorrowing sometimes  
 that his fond affection had procured him this mishappe, that  
 5 by the disobedience of his parentes, he had wrought his  
 owne despight: an other while cursing the Gods and fortune, ~~that~~  
 they should crosse him with such sinister chaunce: vttering  
 at last his passions in these words.

Ah vnfortunate wretch borne to mishappe, now thy folly  
 10 hath his desert: art thou not worthie for thy base minde  
 to haue bad fortune: could the destinies fauour thee, which  
 hast forgot thine honor and dignities: wil not the Gods  
 plague him with despight that payneth his father with  
 disobedience. Oh Gods, if any fauour or iustice be left,  
 15 plague me, but fauour poore Fawnia and shrowd her from  
 the tirannies of wretched Pandosto, but let my death free  
 her from mishap, and then welcome death: Dorastus payned  
 with these heaue passions, sorrowed and sighed, but in vaine,  
 for which he vsed the more patience. But againe to Pandosto,  
 20 who b<sup>y</sup>oyling at the heat of vnlawfull lust coulde take no  
 rest but still felte his minde disquieted with his new loue,  
 so that his nobles and subiectes marueyled greatly at this  
 sudaine alteration, not being able to coniecture the cause



of this his continued care: Pandosto thinking euery hower  
 a yeare til he had talked once againe with Fawnia, sent for  
 her secretly into his chamber, whither though Fawnia vnwillingly  
 comming, Pandosto entertained her very courteously vsing  
 5 these familiar speeches, which Fawnia answered as shortly  
 in this wise.

Pandosto. /

Fawnia are you become lesse wilfull and more wise, to G2  
 preferre the loue of a King before the liking of a poore  
 10 Knight: I thinke ere this you thinke it is better to be  
 fauoured of a King then of a subiect.

Fawnia.

Pandosto, the body is subiect to victories, but the  
 mind not to be subdued by conquest, honesty is to be preferred  
 15 before honour, and a dramme of faith weigheth downe a tunne  
 of gold. I haue promised Meleagrus to loue, and will  
 performe no lesse.

Pandosto.

Fawnia, I know thou art not so vnwise in thy choice,  
 20 as to refuse the offer of a King, nor so ingrateful as to  
 dispise a good turne: thou art now in that place where I  
 may commaunde, and yet thou seest I intreate, my power is such  
 as I may compell by force, and yet I sue by prayers: Yeelde



Fawnia thy loue to him which burneth in thy loue, Meleagrus shall be set free, thy countrymen discharged: and thou both loued and honoured.

Fawnia.

5 I see Pandosto, where lust ruleth it is a miserable thing to be a virgin, but know this, that I will alwaies preferre fame before life, and rather choose death then dishonour.

Pandosto seeing that there was in Fawnia a determinate  
10 courage to loue Meleagrus, and a resolution without feare to hate him, flong away from her in a rage: swearing if in shorte time she would not be wonne with reason: he would forget all courtesie, and compel her to graunt by rigour: but these threatning wordes no whit dismayed Fawnia: but  
15 that she still both dispighted and dispised Pandosto.

While thus these two louers stroue, the one to winne loue the other to liue in hate: Agistus heard certaine newes by Merchauntes of Bohemia, / that his sonne Dorastus was  
imprisoned by Pandosto, which made him feare greatly  
20 that his sonne should be but hardly intreated: yet considering that Bellaria and hee was cleared by the Oracle of Apollo from that crime wherewith Pandosto had vniustly charged them, hee thought best to send with all speed



to Pandosto, that he should set free his sonne Dorastus,  
 and put to death Fawnia and her father Porrus: finding this  
 by the aduise of Counsaile the speediest remedy to release  
 his sonne, he caused presently two of his shippes to be  
 5 rigged and thoroughly furnished with prouision of men and  
 victuals, and sent diuers of his nobles, Embassadoures  
 into Bohemia: who willing to obey their King, and receiue  
 their yong Prince: made no delayes, for feare of danger,  
 but with as much speede as might be, sailed towards Bohemia:  
 10 the winde and seas fauored them greatly, which made them hope  
 of some good happe, for within three daies they were landed:  
 which Pandosto no soner heard of their arriual, but hee  
 in person went to meete them, intreating them with such  
 sumptuous and familiar courtesie, that they might well  
 15 perceiue how sory he was for the former iniuries hee had  
 offered to their King, and how willing (if it might be)  
 to make amendes. As Pandosto made report to them, how one  
Meleagrus a Knight of Trapolonia was lately ariued with a  
 Lady called Fawnia in his land, comming very suspitiously,  
 20 accompanied onely with one seruant, and an olde shepheard.  
 The Embassadours perceiued by the halfe, what the whole tale  
 ment, and began to coniecture, that it was Dorastus, who  
 for feare to bee knowne, had chaunged his name: but dissembling



the matter, they shortly ariued at the Court, where after they  
 had bin verie solemnly and sumptuously feasted, the noble men  
 of Sicilia being gathered together, they made reporte of  
 their Ambassage: where they certified Pandosto that Meleagrus  
 5 was sonne and heire to the King Egistus, and that his name  
 was Dorastus: how contrarie to the Kings minde he had priuily  
 conuailed away that Fawnia, intending to marrie her, being  
 but daughter to that poore shepheard Porrus: wherevpon  
 the Kings request was, that Capnio, Fawnia, and Porrus  
 10 might bee murthered and put to death, and that his sonne  
Dorastus might be sent home in sa- / fetie. Pandosto G3  
 hauing attentiuely and with great meruaile heard their  
 Embassage, willing to reconcile himselfe to Egistus, and  
 to shew him how greatlie he esteemed his fauour: although  
 15 loue and fancy forbad him to hurt Fawnia, yet in despite  
 of loue hee determined to execute Egistus will without  
 mercy, and therefore he presently sent for Dorastus out  
 of prison, who meruailing at this vnlooked for curtesie,  
 found at his comming to the Kings presence, that which he  
 20 least doubted of, his fathers Embassadors: who no sooner  
 sawe him, but with great reuerence they honored him: and  
Pandosto embracing Dorastus, set him by him very louingly  
 in a chaire of estate. Dorastus ashamed that his follie  
 14: fauour: 7 fauor: D; labour: A



was bewraied, sate a long time as one in a muse, til  
Pandosto told him the summe of his Fathers embassage,  
 which he had no sooner heard, but he was toucht at the  
 quicke, for the cruell sentence that was pronounced against  
 5 Fawnia: but neither could his sorrow nor perswasions  
 preuaile, for Pandosto commaunded that Fawnia, Porrus, and  
Capnio, should bee brought to his presence: who were no  
 sooner come, but Pandosto hauing his former loue turned  
 to a disdainfull hate, began to rage against Fawnia in  
 10 these tearmes.

Thou disdainfull vassal, thou currish kite, assigned  
 by the destinies to base fortune, and yet with an aspiring  
 minde gazing after honor: how durst thou presume, being a  
 beggar, to match with a Prince? By thy alluring lookes  
 15 to inchant the some of a King, to leaue his owne countrie  
 to fulfill thy disordinate lusts. O despiightfull minde, a  
 proud heart in a beggar is not vnlike to a great fire in  
 a smal cottage, which warmeth not the house, but burneth it:  
 assure thy selfe thou shalt die, and thou old doating foole,  
 20 whose follie hath bene such, as to suffer thy daughter to  
 reach aboue thy fortune: looke for no other meede, but the  
 like punishment. But Capnio, thou which hast betrayed the



King, and hast consented to the vnlawfull lust of thy Lord  
and maister, I know not how iustly I may plague thee: death  
is too easie a punishment for thy falsehood, and to liue  
(if not in extreme miserie) were not to shew thee equitie.

5 I therefore award that thou shall haue thine eyes put out,  
and / continually while thou diest, grinde in a mil like a G3v  
brute beast. The feare of death brought a sorrowfull silence  
vpon Fawnia and Carnio, but Porrus seeing no hope of life,  
burst forth into these speeches.

10 Pandosto, and ye noble Embassadours of Sicilia, seeing  
without cause I am condemned to die: I am get glad I haue  
opportunitie to disburden my conscience before my death:  
I will tel you as much as I know, and yet no more than is  
true: whereas I am accused that I haue bene a supporter  
15 of Fawnias pride, and shee disdained as a vilde begger, so  
it is, that I am neither Father vnto her, nor she daughter  
vnto me.

For so it happened that I being a poore shepheard  
in Sicilia, liuing by keeping other mens flockes: one of  
20 my sheepe straying downe to the sea side, as I went to  
seeke her, I saw a little boat driuen vpon the shoare,  
wherein I found a babe of sixe daies olde, wrapped in a

10: Embassadours 7 B; Emabassadours A

19: other 7 B; others A



mantle of skarlet, hauing about the necke this chaine: I  
 pittying the child, and desirous of the treasure, carried  
 it home to my wife, who with great care nursed it vp, and set  
 it to keepe sheepe. Heere is the chaine and the Iewels,  
 5 and this Fawnia is the childe whome I found in the boate,  
 what shee is, or of what parentage I knowe not, but this  
 I am assured that shee is none of mine.

Pandosto would scarce suffer him to tell out his tale,  
 but that he enquired the time of the yeere, the manner of  
 10 the boate, and other circumstaunces, which when he found  
 agreeing to his count, he sodainelie leapt from his seate,  
 and kissed Fawnia, wetting her tender cheeks with his teares,  
 and crying my daughter Fawnia, ah sweete Fawnia, I am thy  
 Father, Fawnia. This sodaine passion of the King draue  
 15 them all into a maze, especially Fawnia and Dorastus. But  
 when the King had breathed himselfe a while in this newe  
 ioy, hee rehearsed beefore the Embassadours the whole matter,  
 how hee hadde entreated his wife Bellaria for iealousie,  
 and that this was the childe whome hee sent to floate in  
 20 the seas.

Fawnia was not more ioyfull that she had found such  
 a Father, then Dorastus was glad he should get such a  
 wife. The / Embassadors reioyced that their yong prince

G4

13: sweete\_7 B; swtete A



had made such a choice, that those Kingdomes which through enmitie had long time bin disseuered, should now through perpetual amitie be vnited and reconciled. The Citizens and subiects of Bohemia (hearing that the King had found  
5 againe his Daughter, which was supposed dead, ioyfull that there was an heire aparant to his Kingdome) made Bonfires and shoues throughout the Cittie: The Courtiers and Knights appointed Iusts and Turneis, to signifie their willing mindes in gratifying the Kings hap.

10       Eighteene daies being past in these princely sports, Pandosto willing to recompence old Porrus, of a shepheard made him a Knight: which done, prouiding a sufficient Naue to receiue him and his retinue, accompanied with Dorastus, Fawnia, and the Sicilian Embassadors, he sailed towards  
15 Sicilia, where he was most princelie entertained by Egistus: who hearing this comicall euent, reioyced greatly at his sonnes good happe, and without delay (to the perpetuall ioy of the two yong Louers) celebrated the marriage: which was no sooner ended, but Pandosto (calling to mind how first  
20 he betraied his friend Egistus, how his iealousie was the cause of Bellarinas death, that contrarie to the law of nature hee had lusted after his owne Daughter) moued with these desperate thoughts, he fell in a melancholie fit,



and to close vp the Comedie with a Tragicall stratageme,  
 hee slewe himselfe, whose death being many daies bewailed  
 of Fawnia, Dorastus, and his deere friend Egistus, Dorastus  
 taking his leaue of his father, went with his wife and the  
 5 dead corps into Bohemia, where after they were sumptuouslie  
 intombed, Dorastus ended his daies in contented quiet.

FINIS.

6: intombed, 7 into supplied from B; lacking from A  
because of damage to the copy.







COMMENTARY

- TP,6 sinister / adverse, unfavourable
- 13 Temporis filia veritas. / 'Truth is the daughter of time'. The Latin version derives from Aulus Gellius, Noctes Atticae, xii, 11,7, and was disseminated by its inclusion in Erasmus's Adagiorum opus, Basileae, 1526, p.436. Tilley has the English form 'Truth is time's daughter' with quotations from 1553 onwards (T580). The history of the motto is studied in detail in an article by F. Saxl ('Veritas Filia Temporis', in Philosophy and History, ed. Klibansky and Paton, Oxford, 1936) to which I am indebted.
- 16 Omne...dulci. / See Perymedes, pp.xv-xviii.
- P.1,2 paultring / paltry, worthless
- 2 Aphranius / Applegate points out that there was a comic poet called Afranius (or Aphrinius) who lived long before Trajan. Cooper (Thesaurus) has the entry: 'Affranius. A Poet.' Greene probably invented this story.
- 3 Traian / Roman emperor, A.D. 98-117; born c.A.D.52.
- 3 doting / foolish
- 3 aduentured / ventured
- 4 stil / continually, repeatedly; the sense of 'nevertheless' is not recorded before 1722 (O.E.D. 6 b).



P.1, 4 rude / rough, unpolished

4 homely / unsophisticated, simple, unpolished

5 excusing...with / i.e. offering as his excuse

6 he / i.e. Aphranius

6 fondly / foolishly

8 straight / immediately

9 shroud / shelter

9 shadowe / protection, shelter

10 with / like

12 fond / foolish

12 curious / various shades of meaning are possible;  
the most appropriate seems to be 'difficult to  
satisfy, fastidious' (O.E.D. I 2).

14 trauell / labour

P.2,1-2 George...Cumberland / George Clifford, third Earl  
of Cumberland, 1558-1605. He succeeded to the  
earldom in 1570. In 1571 he was entered at Trinity  
College, Cambridge, and was in residence till 1574.  
He took his M.A. in 1576, and is said to have studied  
also at Oxford. 'In 1588', the year of Pandosto's  
publication, 'he commanded the Elizabeth Bonaventure,  
a queen's ship of 600 tons, against the Spanish  
Armada, and after the decisive action off Gravelines  
(29 July) carried the news of the victory to the camp



(P.2,1-2) at Tilbury. The reports of his gallantry so pleased the queen, that she lent him the Golden Lion, a ship of 500 tons, with which to undertake another expedition to the South Sea.' (D.N.B.) Though he had inherited a large fortune, he was nearly £1,000 in debt when he died in 1605.

Besides Pandosto, Greene dedicated to him Mourning Garment (1590); neither Dedication suggests that the relationship between them was more than formal. Greene dedicated Penelope's Web (1587) to Cumberland's wife, and two other works to members of the same family: The Mirror of Modesty (1584) to Margaret, wife of Henry Stanley, 4th Earl of Derby, who was Cumberland's half-sister; and Ciceronis Amor (1589) to Ferdinando Stanley, son of Henry and Margaret.

P.2, 3 vertue / probably in a more general sense of 'excellence' or 'accomplishment' than the modern use. The phrase 'increase of honour and vertue' is common in dedications by Greene - cf. e.g. The Mirror of Modesty, Arbusto, Planetomachia and Penelope's Web.

4-6 The Rascians...stone / Rascia was a region of southern Bosnia. The story here told of its inhabitants is probably Greene's fabrication. Sir Thomas Browne has nothing resembling it in his long section on the load-stone in Pseudodoxia Epidemica (Works, ed. S.Wilkin,



(P.2,4-6) Vol. I, 1852). However, in Philemon Holland's translation of Pliny's Natural History (1601, Vol. 2, Sig. Ddd 5v) we read that loadstones 'are very good to be put into those medicines which are prepared for the eyes', so Greene's statement may not be entirely his own invention.

P.2,6-8 Vnicornes...grasse / cf. Planetomachia, 1585, Bodleian Tanner 253(2) copy, Sig. ¶2: 'Iupiter gluttet with drinking of Nectar, sharpned his stomacke with chewing of Philemons sower Grapes'. In Pandosto at least, Greene's statement is probably an elegant variation on the familiar observation that dogs eat grass as an emetic: cf. Bartholomaeus Anglicus, tr. John of Trevisa, De Proprietatibus Rerum, 1495, (XVIII, 25, Sig. Bb6); and Lyly, Euphues, ed. Clemons and Coll, p.44: 'the dog having surfeited to procure his vomit eateth grass and findeth remedy'.  
 8 stomacks / appetites  
 8 crushing / this is the first recorded use in this sense (O.E.D. 5).

9-11 Alexander...Venus / Lyly (Euphues and his England, ed. Bond, II,86) has: 'None must wear Venus in a Tablet, but Alexander...'. In the same work we are told that: 'A Straunger coming into the Capitol of Rome seeing all the Gods to be engrauen, some in one stone,



(P.2,9-11) some in an other, at the last he perceiued  
Vulcan, to bee wrought in Iuory, Venus to be carued  
 in Ieate, which long time beholding with great  
 delyght, at the last he burst out in these words,  
 neither can this white Iuory Vulcan, make thee a  
 white Smith, neither this faire woman Ieat, make  
 thee a faire stone...'. Bond notes that the tale  
 is probably of Lyly's invention. Is it possible  
 that the two passages may have been at the back  
 of Greene's mind here?

P.2, 9 croked / deformed, ugly (applies to Vulcan rather  
 than to his picture).

10 wonder at / marvel at, admire

10 curious / skilfully, elaborately or beautifully  
 wrought (O.E.D. II 7).

10 counterfeite / portrait

12 triumphs / perhaps in the specific sense of 'victory  
 processions', or, more generally, 'great occasions'.

13 fancies / probably 'caprices, whims' (O.E.D. 7).

13 renowned / renowned

15 Syllie / simple, humble

15-16 Syllie...dish / the story of how Philemon and Baucis  
 entertained Jupiter and Mercury, disguised as mortals,  
 in their poor cottage after they had been refused  
 everywhere else in the land is told in Ovid's



(P.2,15-16) Metamorphoses, VIII,618-724. The well-known story is retold in, e.g. Cooper's Thesaurus (s.v. Baucis). Greene also uses it in Alcida (1617, Sig. B3).

P.2,16-17 Al...Jewels / 'The representation of Aesculapius as a physician and a demigod is traditional (Ovid, Met., XV, etc.); but there is no evidence concerning the absence of jewels in the adornment of his shrine, except perhaps a contrary indication in Zwinger's story (I,1066) of the theft of gold and silver statues therefrom' [A.7. (Applegate seems, however, to have misunderstood Greene's statement, which surely means 'Not all who honour Esculapius deck his shrine with jewels').

17-18 Apollo...treasure / Applegate finds no basis for this claim, and points out that it is contradicted on p.21,10: 'Delphos is sought to by Princes, not beggers'. Cf. Greene's Ciceronis Amor, 1589, Sig. A2v: 'Apollo yeelded Oracles as well to poore men for their praiers, as to Princes for their presents'.

19-20 The stone Echites...vertue / Allen classes this as 'invented', but 'echites' is defined by O.E.D. as 'a precious stone, dark-green, red, or violet, with fabulous properties, found in India and Persia'.



(P.2,19-20) Maplet (A greene Forest, 1567, Sig. B6v) says:

'it is in colour Violet like: And there is a paire of them, Male & Female, and be most commonly found both together in the Eagles nest, without the which the Eagle can not bring forth hir yong: and therfore kepeth them, as most necessarie in this behalfe alwaies in hir Nest. These stones bound to a womā's bodie, being with childe, do hasten childe birth. And Iorach saith, that if any man haue these or one of these, and put it vnder that mans meate or trencher that he suspecteth to be in fault of any thing: If that he be guiltie, he shall not be able through this to swallowe downe his meate: If not saith he, he may.'

P.2, 20 vertue / power

20-21 giftes...will / cf. Tilley G97: 'A gift is valued by the mind of the giver'; Tilley gives several instances before Greene, and refers back to Erasmus, Adagia, 614c.

20 measured / valued

21 Mison / no source of this story is known. cf.

Euphues his Censure (1587, Sig. A3): 'Alexander did vouchsafe of Misons rude and vnpolished picture of Mars: for that the prince delighted in wars.'

Applegate suggests that the name may be derived from



(P.2,21) that of the sculptor, Myron, who is referred to by Cooper (Thesaurus) as 'an excellent caruer'; he was born about 480 B.C.

P.2, 22 Darius / there were several Persian kings of this name, in the sixth to fourth centuries B.C.

P.3, 1 shadowed, / painted or drawn (O.E.D. 8).

3 the triumph of time / cf. TP, 2-3, and Greene's use of 'Temporis filia veritas' as a motto. He may have thought of this as an alternative title for the book.

3 so...as / so...that

3 rudelie / roughly, imperfectly

6 shadowe / protect, screen from blame or punishment (O.E.D. 3b, citing this among other instances).

8-9 They...Phoenix / no authority for this statement has been found: Allen classes it as 'invented'.

9-10 Phydias...Iuory / Phidias was known as a sculptor, though Pliny says 'it is said that even Phidias himself was a painter to begin with' (XXXV, 34) and Lyly calls him 'the first painter' (Euphues and his England, ed. Bond, II, 3). The idea of Vulcan being painted in an ivory chair may well derive from the anecdote in Euphues and his England quoted in my note to p.2,9-11 of Pandosto. The same anecdote is even more likely to have influenced the following passage from Greene's Arbasto (1584, Sig. Flv):



(P.2,9-10) 'Vulcan was carued in white Iuory, yet a Smyth'.

The allusion in Pandosto seems to aim at suggesting a parallel between Greene's seeking protection for his 'imperfect Pamphlet' by dedicating it to a noble patron, and Phidias's seeking to elevate an unworthy subject by painting him in ennobling surroundings.

P.3, 10-11 Caesars...Capitoll / The allusion is probably partly to a story told, as McKerrow points out (Nashe, Works, IV,105), by Macrobius in Saturnalia, ii,4,29-30, and repeated by Erasmus in his Apophthegmata. McKerrow notes other 16th century allusions. Greene varies the story, which in Udall's translation of Erasmus runs thus: 'When he [Augustus Caesar] returned to Roome with all pompe and ioylitee from the victorie gotten at Actium, emōg a greate multitude meetyng hym for to welcome hym home, a certain persone bearyng on his fist a / crowe hauyng been taught to speake these woordes: All haile Caesar Emperour moste victorious: Augustus beyng muche delited with this salutacion, bought the crowe, and gaue sixe thousāde pieces of golde for hym. The partener of hym y<sup>t</sup> had dooen this feacte,



(P.3,10-11) because no porcion of y<sup>t</sup> liberall rewarde had come to his snapshare, did Caesar to weete that y<sup>e</sup> selfsame feloe had yet an other crowe too, whiche he beesought of Caesar that y<sup>e</sup> feloe might bee cōpelled to bryng before hym. When she was brought, she soūed out plainly suche woordes, as she had lerned, whiche wer these: All haille Antonius moste redoubted cōqueror. Augustus beeyng nothyng stiered to angre, onely commaunded the rewarde afore geuē to bee equally parted with the feloe that was y<sup>e</sup> promotour of y<sup>e</sup> later crowe. /

Augustus beeyng sēbleably hailed or saluted by a popiniaye, commaunded hir to bee bought too. And meruaillyng at y<sup>e</sup> same thyng in a pye, bought hir vp also. This exaūple would not suffre a certain poore souter [cobbler] to bee in reste, vntill he must take in hande y<sup>e</sup> makyng of a crowe to a like maner salutacion. Who whē he had clene beggered hymself w<sup>t</sup> expenses, would euer now and then thus saie vnto the birde, when it would not saie after hym: bothe our labour and all our cost is lost. Yet in processe of tyme at last by reason of contynuall beatyng it into y<sup>e</sup> crowe, he made y<sup>e</sup> same euē by strong hande that she should sōone the salutaciō so often recited vnto hir. And whē she had therwith salued



(P.3,10-11) Augustus as he passed by, Tushe tushe (q<sup>d</sup>  
 10-20 Caesar) we haue enough of suche saluters as this  
 at home already: Anon the crowe recorded also  
 the other woordes whiche she had so ofte heard,  
 brought out theim also in this maner, bothe our  
 labour & al our cost is lost. Caesar laughyng  
 hertely therat, cōmaūded a greate dele more to be  
 paid for hir thē he had geuē for any such bird  
 tofore'. (Erasmus, Apophthegmes, tr. Udall, 1564,  
 Sigs. Ilv-I3).

It will be seen that this story does not fully  
 explain Greene's statement, which may also have  
 been influenced by vague memories of the sacred  
 geese which were said to have saved Rome from Gallic  
 conquest by waking Manlius Capitolinus.

P.3,10 Aue / Hail!

11 pearked / perched

12 doubting / fearing

13 dint / attack

15 vnlearned / this may suggest that Greene considered  
 himself superior in learning to his detractors.

Cf. p.1,8.

16 valure / may mean 'worthiness, merit' as well as  
 'valour, courage'.

18 Sycophants / calumniators, slanderers (O.E.D. 2).



P.3,18-19 Jupiter...Cotage / see p.2,15-16,n.

19-20 Phillip...pesant / no authority has been found for this anecdote. Applegate considers it 'almost certainly Greene's invention'. The idea is the same as in a passage in Antony Mundy's dedication of his Zelauto, 1580, Sigs. ¶lv-2: 'When all the braue Callants and woorthy Gentlemen in Roome, presented vnto the Emperour Jewels and gifts of great value and estimation: a poore Cittizen amongst thē all brought a handfull of Flowers, and offered them to the Emperour, the which he receiued graciously and with great affection, and gaue him a great reward.'

22 mind / intention

23 toy / trifle

Pp.3,23 - 4,1 with Minerva...Owle / Minerva is referred to here as the goddess of war and wisdom. Applegate says 'the owl certainly is associated traditionally with Minerva, though I have found no specific mention of it.' A close parallel to Greene's idea is in the prologue to Lyly's Campaspe (1584): 'we which stande in awe of reporte, are compelled to sette beefore our owle Pallas shield, thinking by her vertue to couer the others deformitie.' (Sig. A3; ed. Bond, II,315).



(Pp.3,23 - 4,1) For other associations of Minerva with the owl, see Drayton, The Owle (in Works, ed. J.W. Hebel, II,487): 'And for my studie (of all other Fowle)

The wise Minerva challenged the Owle'; and Jonson, Masque of Augurs (in Works, ed. Herford and Simpson, VII, 643: ll.379-81):

'Minerva's Hernshaw, and her Owle,  
Doe both proclaime, thou shalt controle  
The course of things'.

See also Carroll, Animal Conventions, pp.28,31 and 111.

P.3,23 Target / shield

P.4, 2 Countesse your wife / see p.2,1,n. Cumberland had married Margaret, daughter of his guardian, Francis Russell, in 1577. The marriage, which had been arranged in their infancy, was not happy.

P.5, 1 HISTORIE / story

2-19 Among...reunge / This passage is copied with very little alteration from Euphues his Censure, 1587, Sigs. Dlv-2

2 Passions / feelings, emotions, sufferings [treated as the commonest sense in the work; all other senses fully cross-referenced in Commentary 7.

3 galleth / harasses, irritates

4 despight / torment; 'evil feeling, especially such as arises from offended pride' (O.E.D. 4).



P.5, 4 infectious / probably in the sense of 'tending or liable to infect or contaminate character, morals, etc.' (O.E.D. 4).

4 soare / sore

5 sensible / probably in the sense of 'striking, effective' (O.E.D. 5).

5 perswasions / arguments, inducements

7 tract / course, passage

7 (Iealousie...excepted) / the function of the brackets, which are not parenthetical, appears to be to emphasise a key-phrase.

8 sawsed / 'qualified with a mixture of bitterness' (O.E.D. 'sauce', v, 2b).

8 doubtes / uncertainties or fears

8 pinching / distressing, tormenting

9 rase out / eradicate; a common figurative use.

10 it...suspecteth / O.E.D. records no parallel to this use, which seems to be in the sense of 'it comes to be suspected'. 'it' is not found in the parallel passage in Luphues his Censure, but is present in all early editions of Pandosto.

12 dohbteth / fears or suspects

14 fired / inflamed, excited (in contrast with 'frosen').

16 heauy / grievous, oppressive.



P.5, 17 couple / so Euphues his Censure in the otherwise parallel passage. B-L and modern editors follow A, but it seems unlikely that this represents a deliberate alteration by Greene of the original passage.

21 procured / caused

P.6, 5 to / as

5-8 by birth...commendations / cf. Pandosto, p.45,23 -  
 17-18 p.46,4; also Euphues his Censure, 1587, Sig. C3:  
 'by byrth royall, fayer by nature, and learned by education'.

12 willing / desiring, wishing

15 commons / common people; subjects.

17 triumphs / festivities, celebrations

18 appointing / arranging.

18 Iustes / jousts, tilts.

18 Turneyes / tournaments

19 whether / whither

21 ought / owed (O.E.D. 'ought' v, II 3b).

23 fraught / filled

P.7, 1 submissee / submissive (O.E.D. 1b, first recorded in this use, 1586).

2 magnifical / royally liberal, munificent (O.E.D. , first recorded 1586 in The French Academie).

3 gratifie / reward, requite



- P.7, 4 by the space of / for, during (O.E.D. 'by', III,20).
- 9 nursed vp / brought up with care; first recorded
- 19 in this sense in Shakespeare's Measure for Measure (O.E.D. 4).
- 10 enuious of / vexed or discontented at
- 11 successe / fortune
- 17 prouided / prepared, fitted out
- 17-18 savled...Bohemia / romantic geography. For a summary of the discussion aroused by this phrase and its relation to The Winter's Tale, see the New Variorum edition of that play, pp.139-141.
- 21-22 espving...louingly / the syntax is odd. This is probably the result of careless writing: Greene crams a remarkable amount of action into a single sentence. It is possible that we should read 'and embraced' (1.22).
- P.8, 5 saluted / greeted
- 6 deuising / conversing, talking (O.E.D. 14b).
- 8 where / i.e. in the city.
- 8 by the meanes of /by the instrumentality of (O.E.D. 'mean' sb. <sup>2</sup> II 14f).
- 9 showes / spectacles, pageants.
- 9 in such sort / in such a manner.
- 14 cheare / fare
- 16 vsed / treated



P.8,18 in her time / i.e. in her day, at that period.

19 flower / finest example.

19 curtesie / B-L complete the parenthesis and omit the comma found in A.

21 bewraied / revealed.

22 affected / favorably inclined

P.9, 1 mislike / displease

6 affections / various shades of meaning are possible, such as 'emotions' (O.E.D. II,2), 'dispositions' (O.E.D. II,4) or 'kind feelings' (O.E.D. II 6b).

10 deuises / familiar conversation (O.E.D. 5).

14 doubtfull / apprehensive.

15 brauerie / besides 'valour', may mean 'splendour' or 'fine clothes'.

16 Loue...Lawes / cf. Tilley, L508: 'Love is lawless'.

17-18 it...burning / cf. Tilley F278: 'Put not fire to tow (flax)'.

21 woman...loue / cf. Tilley W681: 'All women may be won'.

22 where...force / cf. Tilley, L549: 'When love puts in friendship is gone'.

22 fancy / amorous inclination, love (O.E.D. 8b).

23 smothering / smouldering (O.E.D. 9b, first recorded 1579; O.E.D. cites this as its second instance.)



P.10, 1 stomacke / seat of emotion (O.E.D. 6).

1 secret / inward (O.E.D. Alf)

2 which, / insertion of a comma seems necessary for the modern reader. It is found in I-L.

4 measure / appraise, consider (cf. O.E.D. 6).

5 misconstrue of / O.E.D. (1b) cites this and only one other use (in 1581) of the intransitive form.

Greene uses it also in Perymedes (p.33,16-17).

6 disordinate / inordinate.

7 narrowely / closely

11 seely / 'deserving of compassion' (O.E.D. A1), or 'foolish' (O.E.D. A5).

11 doubted / suspected

14 lowring / lowering, frowning

15-16 cast...Moone / cf. Tilley, M1114: 'He casts beyond the moon.' Defined by Tilley as 'indulge in wild conjectures', and by O.E.D. ('moon', 3b) as 'go to extravagant lengths'. The sense here is closer to Tilley's definition; perhaps 'rack her brains' would be an appropriate paraphrase.

17 should offend / might have offended.

20 dumps. / abstraction of mind or low spirits (not bearing the modern jocular application).

21 charged / burdened



- P.10,22 - P.11,1 entered...play / 'tables' is a backgammon board (O.E.D. 'table', I 4b) or the separate halves of it. A 'point' is 'one of the twelve tapered divisions on each "table" of a backgammon board' (O.E.D. VI B3g, giving this as its first instance). In the game, the 'men' proceed from one corner of the board to the diagonally opposite corner by way of the numbered 'points', the moves being governed by the throw of dice. If one of the 'men' were made to enter a wrong point it would gain an unfair advantage: to 'play...false play'. (See Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, 1850, pp.319-322). It should be noted that in Greene's phrase 'enter' is intransitive: i.e. Egistus is seen as one of the 'men' in the game, not as the player. The metaphor has, of course, sexual overtones.
- P.11,3 shape / first recorded in the sense of 'assumed appearance, guise, disguise' in Shakespeare's Richard III (1594) II,ii,27 (O.E.D. 7).
- 4 deuising / contriving, plotting
- 5 put away / obviously means 'kill': not recorded in this sense by O.E.D., though it could be considered an ironic use in the sense of 'get rid of' (V,38b), and is related to the dialectal use 'to bury', first recorded in 1896 (V,38f).
- 6 concluded / decided



- P.11, 7 humour / mood, state of mind, temperament.
- P.11, 9 brake / made known.
- 11 reuenues / income (O.E.D. 3).
- 12 fashion / custom's or convention's (cf. O.E.D. 7-9).
- P.11,13 - P.12,17 began...leauue / this passage is adapted from Ruphues his Censure, 1587, sig. D3.
- P.11,14 determinate / determined upon, intended (O.E.D. 4, first recorded in 1586, but very close in meaning to O.E.D. 3).
- 14 mischief / evil deed.
- 15-17 vnnaturall...revenge / Greene repeats these sentiments at p.23,21-23 and p.34,19-20.
- 18 before his face / cf. O.E.D., 'face' I,3,c: 'To (a person's) face, openly in his sight or hearing (implying frankness, effrontery or indecorum).'
- P.12,10 take vp / 'rebuke, reprove, reprimand sharply or severely' (O.E.D. 'take' XII,90 o).
- 16 striue...streame / cf. Tilley, S927: 'It is hard to strive against the stream.'
- 19 mistrusted / suspected (O.E.D. 4, giving this as its only example of this sense).
- 20-21 sop of the same sawce / the same kind of usage (O.E.D. 'sauce' 3a). Cf. Tilley, S99: 'to be served with the same sauce'.



P.12, 23 secret / secluded from observation, private, alone.

P.13, 2-3 treason...all / cf. Tilley, K64: 'A king loves the treason but hates the traitor'. In Greene, the expression presumably means that though many people might approve the results of treason, yet all hate the man who commits it.

4-7 thou...obedience / I take these lines to mean: 'as a king's servant, you must obey commands, even against law and your conscience; it is not good to take up arms against a tyrant; but neither is it good to gratify an unjust king by obeying him.'

P.13, 8-9 and P.13, 16 Folly...gayne; a pound...then / these passages are adapted from Euphues his Censure, 1587, Sig. D3v.

8 Folly...gold / Cf. Tilley, F541: 'Fools refuse favours' (cites only one instance, of 1659).

8 refuseth / so Euphues his Censure in the parallel passage. All early editions of Pandosto read as B, but it seems unlikely that this represents a deliberate alteration by Greene in copying from the earlier work.

9 counsel / prudence (O.E.D. I 3).

10 stranger, / the comma may have been inserted inadvertently.



- P.13,13 a pound...lead / cf. p.84,15-16: 'a dramme of faith weigheth downe a tunne of gold.' The two expressions seem like variations on a proverb, but I have not been able to trace their origin.
- 13-14 great...Gods / cf. Perymedes, p.60,13,n.
- 14 meane / 'low-ranking or poor'
- 16 lighter / of less value
- 16 report / reputation
- 17 so / so long as, provided that
- 17 Dignitie / probably in the sense of 'high position'.
- 18 posteritie / descendants
- 19-20 where Eagles...steale / behind this passage lies the idea of the hierarchy of beings. The presence of the eagle and lion, kings of their species, protects creatures lower in the hierarchy.
- 19 pray / prey.
- 22 lift at / rise in opposition to (O.E.D. 4b).
- P.14,1-6 conscience...remorse / this passage is adapted from Euphuus his Censure, 1587, sig. D3v. (This parallel is noted by C.J. Vincent, 'Further Repetitions in the Works of Robert Greene', P.Q., Jan. 1939, p.76).
- 1 conscience...biteth / cf. Tilley, C606: 'A guilty conscience feels continual fear'.
- 1 but / seems to mean 'and moreover'; cf. O.E.D. III, 25. Greene's choice of word was probably governed by the false effect of antithesis that it gives.



- P.14,2-3 that...hot / no authority for this passage has been found. O.E.D. defines 'galactite' as 'a precious stone of a white colour', first recorded in 1591. It is mentioned in Maplet's A greene forest (1567), but not as having this property.
- 3-4 Flesh...sweete / no authority for this statement has been found. Aegeum = Aegean. Euphues his Censure, in the parallel passage, reads 'Egenun'.
- 4-5 hearbe...groweth / no authority for this statement has been found; Allen classes it as 'invented'. 'tragion' is said by O.E.D. to be 'a name given by the Greeks to some strong-smelling plant or plants identified by 16th century herbalists with Dictamnus albus...and Chenopodium vulvaria'. It is mentioned by Pliny and in Maplet's A greene forest, etc. (see O.E.D.). 'Aspis' is the asp, 'a small, venomous hooded serpent, found in Egypt and Lybia' (O.E.D. 1).
- 6 tyed to / seems to mean 'subject to' or 'bound to feel'. The closest parallel recorded by O.E.D. (5) is from Bandle Holme's The Academy of Armory, 1688: 'The White Friars...were tyed to Fasting, Silence and Canonical hours.'
- 6-7 Preferre...riches / cf. Tilley, C629: 'Contentment is great riches.'
- 9 enjoy / experience (cf. O.E.D. 4 ¶).



P.14, 10-13 hauling...lest / this passage is adapted from  
Euphues his Censure, 1587, Sig. D4.

12 spotted / stained, blemished.

P.16 12 combered / distressed, troubled (O.E.D. 'cumber', 2).

16 denise / (Pandosto's) plot

18 Egistus / the hyphen in B <sup>probably</sup> indicates that in A the  
 word was split, at the end of a line or page, and that  
 the compositor followed his copy exactly, although  
 in B the whole word is printed within a line.

18 breake with him of / make known to him

P.15, 1 counsell, / confidence, or plan

3 sinister / malicious, evil.

5-6 trie...but / prove...merely.

8 credit / reputation, honour.

11 shadow / conceal (O.E.D. 6), with the subsidiary  
 sense of 'paint' (O.E.D. 8).

11 craft / cunning.

16 rested / remained.

16 his / probably the absolute possessive pronoun:  
 but it is possible that a noun such as 'friend'  
 has dropped out.

19 compactd / formed or planned by compact (O.E.D.,  
 recording this as the first use).

21 dally / trifle, delay, not take seriously.

21-22 with...death / cf. Tilley, S1028: 'Like a swan, he  
 sings before his death'.



P.15, 22 agaynst / close to (O.E.D. VI, 17, quoting inter alia Chaucer, Legend of Good Women, l.1356: 'The white swan Agens his deth be-gynneth for to synge.').

P.16, 4 premises / previous statements.

5 please / subj.; cf. p.26,4 and p.43,18. See Abbott, Shakespearian Grammar, § 361.

7 practise / plot.

7 pretended / intended, purposed.

9-10 in loue...respected / seems related to the proverb 'All is lawful in love and war': Tilley A139, first recorded c.1623.

11 by...destroy / an elliptical construction. Greene seems to mean: 'as a result of his [Egisthus's] death, he [Pandosto] would be able to destroy...'.  
 13 weighed / considered.

P.16,16 - P.17,16 Franion...Sycilia / cf. the following passage from Euphues his Censure, 1587, Sig. D4 (distinctions of fount in the original are not indicated; phrases paralleled in Pandosto are underlined): 'least delay might breede daunger, and the grasse bee cutt from vnder theyr feete, they seuerally settled them selues to their secret indeuours, for Vortymis who was skilfull in the depth and daungers of the Hauens, Ports, and Creekes about Ithaca, prouided a barke and layed



(P.16,16 - P.17,16) it ready as soone as winde and weather  
woulde permit to make way, for hee had warped it  
 downe into the mayne, and let hir ride at Anker:  
 And Moedyna had gathered together a masse of  
 Treasure, all hir rich and costly Iewells, yea,  
 whatsoeuer was any thing pretious in the whole  
 Pallace, which by a man of hers who only she made  
 priuy to this practise, was conueyed into the ship:  
Fortune willing vnder the suppose of their felicitie to  
 hide the very substance of their myserie, brought the  
wind about so faire for Samos that Vortymis giuing  
 the Queene intelligence, passing out at a Postern gate  
they went downe to the shoare, where the Maryners ready  
 with a Cockboate to set them aboorde hoysed sayles, and  
 singling into the mayne, bad farewell to Ithaca.'

P.16,22 Fortune...blind / cf. Tilley, F604: 'Fortune is blind',  
 citing this as the first example.

P.17, 8 suite / 'prosecution of a cause' (O.E.D. II,8) - i.e.  
 his suit to Franion to poison Egistus.

8-9 delay...daunger / cf. Tilley, D195: 'Delay breeds  
 danger',

9-10 grasse...feete / cf. Tilley, G419: 'to cut the  
 grass from under your feet.'

18 flouting / floating (A's spelling, not recorded by  
O.E.D., may be the result of a misprint).



- P.18,1 pretence / intention.
- 3 meanes / Grosart comments: 'A curious use of it for "the reason of the means employed"'.  
 14
- 5 straight / close (O.E.D. 'strait', I 2b).  
 10-11
- 10-11 vnto...message / the construction is elliptical; it seems to mean 'when they, in tears, had given her the message...'.  
 12
- 12 censure / judgement.
- 12-13 her...case / cf. Tilley, C597: 'A clear conscience laughs at false accusations'.  
 16
- 16 suppressed / subdued, rendered inactive', overcome by.  
 19
- 19 wrecke / wreak.
- 23 incestuous / a loose use of the word, meaning not much more than 'adulterous' (O.E.D. lb, first similar recorded use, 1632), or 'immoral'. Greene uses it in a sense not recorded in O.E.D. in Planetomachia, 1585, Bodleian Tanner 253(2) copy, Sig. A3: 'Neither doe I thinke that Pasipha fell in loue with a Bull, and by the meanes of Dedelus obtained her incestuous pleasure'.  
 19
- P.19,3 blazed / published, made known.
- 5 passage / departure.
- 7 that both / both that



P.19,15 treacherie of Egistus / 'of' is first found in D; E to L and modern editors follow.

16 curst...hornes / cf. Tilley, C751: 'A curst cow has short horns', i.e. 'wicked men often have not the means to carry out their designs'.

16 curst / savage, vicious.

18 enuie / hatred, enmity.

19 steale / i.e. a steel weapon, a sword.

22 serue / presumably means 'arise' or 'exist', though O.E.D. affords no parallel; perhaps used by analogy with the phrase 'occasion will serve'.

22 he was married / B is obviously inaccurate. D to L and modern editions read 'he married the'. 'was' is inserted here in the belief that the compositor of B is more likely to have omitted 'was' than to have inserted 'to'.

P.20, 1 put up / pocket, submit to, endure.

6 Remaining / i.e. Pandosto remaining...

9 affection / the sense of 'passion' or 'lust' (O.E.D. II 3) seems to be uppermost.

10 answer / in the legal sense of 'a reply made to a charge, a defence' (O.E.D. 1).

15-16 make...neede / cf. Tilley, V73: 'make a virtue of necessity'.

P.21, 2 bridled / restrained; made her powerless to



(P.21,2) harm you; i.e. 'if you had been poor, fortune  
 could have done little to harm you, whereas now  
 that you are in high estate, your fall may be the  
 greater'.

P.21, 4 meane / unambitious, moderate.

5 low for / C-L read as B; all modern editors emend.

7-8 high...wind / cf. Tilley, C208: 'High cedars fall  
 when low shrubs remain'. (Tilley first records  
 c.1592).

7 frushed / struck violently, bruised, smashed (O.E.D.1).

10 Delphos / Bond (Lyly, Works, II,271) says: 'The  
 mistake "Delphos" for "Delphi", borrowed by Shakes-  
 peare in Winter's Tale from Greene's Pandosto, is  
 perhaps original in Midas, V,1 and iii...'. However,  
 Cooper (Thesaurus) gives both forms; and Sugden  
 (Topographical Dictionary to the Works of Shakespeare  
and his Fellow Dramatists, Manchester University  
 Press, 1925) finds that 'Delphos' is 'the usual  
 Elizabethan name for Delphi, taken from the  
 accusative plural of the Latin.' At p.29,2, Greene  
 mistakenly calls it an 'Isle' in which he is  
 followed by Shakespeare. He may have been confusing  
 it with the isle of Delos, sacred to Apollo, whose  
 birthplace it was said to be.

10 Delphos...beggars / cf. p.2,17-18,n.



P.21, 10 sought to / visited, resorted to.

16 despite, / spite, ill-will, contemptuous treatment.

17 patience...Fortune / cf. Tilley, P107: 'Patience is a plaster for all sores'.

19 Report / rumour; reputation.

19-20 Report...feathers / seems to mean 'a bad reputation circulates quickly'.

20-21 Envy...trumpet / envy (or 'dislike') often causes rumours to circulate.

21-22 thy suspected...earth / Grosart compares Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, III,ii,80-1. 'The evil that men do lives after them; The good is oft interred with their bones'. cf. Tilley T619: 'Ten good turns lie dead and one ill deed report abroad does spread.'

P.22, 4 tearines / expressions, (this) manner of speaking (O.E.D. IV, 14).

6 credite / credence.

7-8 action...plea / for the legal terminology, cf. Shakespeare, Sonnet 65:

'How with this rage shall beauty hold a plea,  
Whose action is no stronger than a flower'.

9 report...tongue / Tilley, P84.

12 pincheth / confines.

17 passions / sufferings or passionate outbursts.



P.22, 20 certified / informed, assured.

20 effect / appears to be used in the sense of 'purport, drift' (O.E.D. 2b).

P.23, 1-2 was withal / Collier, Hazlitt and Thomas all print

'was [big] withal...', but the sense is

satisfactory without an interpolation. C-L read

as B.

16 appeach / accuse

18 extremity / extreme severity or rigour.

18-19 more...rigor / cf. Tilley, P371: 'It is better to pity than revenge' (first recorded by Tilley in 1616).

18 of / for

19 rigor / harshness

21-23 vnnaturall...reuenge / cf. p.11,15-17.

23 scapes / escapes. The construction is forced; we have to understand 'he who sheds innocent blood'.

P.24, 7 deuise / plan

9 cock-boate / small ship's-boat

15 rigorous / harsh

16 sound / swoon

20 tearme / end

P.25, 2 pay...debtes / expiate...sins.

3 gastly / terrible



P.25, 4 fortune? When / the breaking of a sentence by a question-mark followed by a capital letter occurs also at p.61,2-4 and p.88,14, so cannot be regarded as an irregularity in this text.

5 spighted / harmed

15 surge / toss on the waves (O.E.D. 1).

15 gastfull / dreadful, terrible.

17 vital spirits / substances or fluids necessary to life: 16th century physiological terminology. See O.E.D. 'spirit' 1b.

18 suppressed / brought low; weighed down (O.E.D. 6, quoting this among other illustrations).

19 sotted / besotted, stupefied.

22 perplexitie / trouble, distress.

P.26, 2 other / any other thing (O.E.D. B7). D-L read 'rudder' - surely a sophistication. Thomas follows D, while recording A's reading.

9 as / so far as

10 trimmed / prepared, fitted out.

11 haled / drew

11 mayne Sea / high sea

21 obiected / brought as a charge.

P.27, 10 giue in / give

12 for / as for; cf. 1.15.

12 credite / repute



P.27, 18 stale / an odd use; perhaps it means 'stale's':  
 cf. O.E.D. sb<sup>3</sup>, 4: 'used as a term of contempt for  
 an unchaste woman'. O.E.D. does not record an

P.28, 8 adjectival use in this sense. Grosart suggests  
 'decoying, beguiling (as a "stale" or decoy)'.

18 countenance / various meanings are possible:

'bearing' (O.E.D. 1); 'appearance' (O.E.D. 2);

'face' (O.E.D. 3); 'confidence of mien' (O.E.D. 6).

18 stand...coyne / I take this unusual phrase to mean  
 'have no power', 'be of no avail'; cf. O.E.D. 'stand',  
 7lf, and Pandosto, p.28,18,n. Straining after  
 alliteration seems to be the cause of the difficulty  
 in this line, which may perhaps be paraphrased:  
 'her whorish assumption of innocence should be  
 of no avail'.

P.28, 8-9 Prince...peerer) / D is the first edition in which  
 the brackets are rearranged. All later and modern  
 editions follow, all but Thomas omitting the comma  
 after 'peerer'.

9 Prince / Queen (O.E.D. I 1b; usually applied to a  
 queen in her own right).

16 whist / silent

18 stand for / serve in lieu of

P.28,21-2 that...that / the repetition may be the result of  
 carelessness on Greene's part. The position of the



(P.28,21-2) words on the page in A makes it unlikely that  
 14 the second 'that' is the result of compositorial  
 16 'eyeslip'.

P.29, 2 Isle of Delphos / see p.21,10,n.

5 essence / nature, character.

12 meane season / meantime

14 carefull / solicitous, anxious

16 that / i.e. the fate of her baby.

20 in one song / in the same state (cf. O.E.D. 'song'  
 4b). Cf. Tilley, S638: 'To sing the same (one)  
 song'.

22 indifferent / Grosart suggests 'impartial, un-  
 prejudiced', but how could the men be impartial 'in  
 the Queenes behalfe'? Pandosto at this point in  
 the story would hardly choose men prejudiced in the  
 Queen's favour. The passage makes best sense if  
 the phrase 'in the Queenes behalfe' is taken to  
 modify 'chose out'; it would then mean: 'Pandosto  
 chose on behalf of the Queen six of his nobles who,  
 he knew, were hardly unprejudiced': i.e. who were  
 prejudiced in his favour: cf. 11.1-2. It is even  
 possible that the phrase 'in the Queenes behalfe'  
 has been accidentally misplaced, and that it should  
 come after 'chose out'.



P.30, 2 custome / way of life; customs.

16 Suspition...prooffe / Tilley, S1019.

16 vnequall / unfair, unjust (O.E.D. 4b, citing this as its first instance of the word in this sense).

19 liue / D-L read 'die' (or 'dye'). All modern editors except Winny (whose copy-text is D) read 'live'. There is no reason to question A's reading; it is noted here because the fact that Shakespeare in The Winter's Tale (III,ii,136) has 'the king shall live without an heir' is taken as proof that he used one of the pre-1607 editions. It should be noted that Furness's note in the New Variorum edition (1898) gives an entirely false impression; he was misled by Collier, who is wrong in stating 'the edition of Pandosto of 1588 reads..."the King shall die without an heire."' Collier's edition reads, correctly, 'live'.

P.31, 9 tryumph / pomp.

19 honesty / reputation, good name (O.E.D. I 1c).

P.32,12 staine / eclipse, overcome, outweigh.

12 spightful / the obvious correction is found in D-L and all modern editions except Grosart's.

13 appeach / cast imputation upon (O.E.D. 3).

P.33, 4 rehearsed / related, described.



P.33, 11 witlesse / unreasonable, senseless.

12 false / falsely (O.E.D. B).

18 practised / brought about.

P.34, 1 with / A reads 'with'; B makes a false attempt at correction with 'which'; C follows B; D has the obviously correct reading found also in all later and modern editions.

3 presently / instantly

5 fayne / obliged

P.37, 6 by the space of / for

8 diuersly / in various ways (used mainly for the alliteration).

12 discourse / onward course, process of events (O.E.D. 1, cites this passage among others).

12 daunted / dazed (O.E.D. 5).

13 shadowes / emaciated, feeble people (O.E.D. II 6f, citing this as its first example).

17 what...conscience? / cf. Tilley, C601: 'Conscience is a thousand witnesses'.

19-20 Vnnaturall...reunge / cf. p.11,15-17 and p.23,21-23.

P.35, 8 seely / helpless, defenceless (O.E.D. A 1b).

11 sackles / innocent

15 consisted on / 'had its existence based upon, or depending on' (O.E.D. 4b, citing this as its first example).



P.35, 20-21 thinges...corrasieue / cf. Tilley, C83: 'Care is no cure'; and Shakespeare, I Henry VI, III,iii, 3: 'Care is no cure, but rather corrosive, For things that are not to be remedied'.

21 corrasieue / grief, annoyance (O.E.D. 'corrosive', B 3).

P.36, 10 doome / judgement

18 passions / see p.22,17.

19 discourse / cf. p.34,12,n.

P.37,5-7 Fortune...cheekes / an allusion to the favourable and unfavourable aspects of Fortune: cf. Planeto-machia, 1585, Bodleian Tanner 253(2) copy, Sig. D3v, first series: 'Cassius had a dimple in his cheek when he had a dagger in his hande'.

6 wanton / capricious.

9 puffing / blowing in puffs; here used in a stronger sense than is now current; first recorded in this sense by O.E.D. in 1618 ('puffing', ppl. a., 1).

10 dally / 'act sportively' (O.E.D. 2) seems the least inappropriate recorded sense.

10 mercenary / hired; serving for wages or hire (O.E.D. A2; first recorded in 1589).

13 couert / place giving shelter to animals, e.g. thicket (O.E.D. 3).

16 substaunce / possessions, wealth.



P.37, 18 sea Iuy / the exact nature (if any) of this plant has not been determined. See O.E.D., 'ivy' 2 and 'sea' III,23f.

P.38, 11 wrythed / twisted about.

13 sinister / dishonest, underhand, unfortunate.

14 seely / see p.35, 8.

16 hardly / harshly, cruelly

21 ability / pecuniary power (O.E.D. 4).

P.39, 8 though / even if

8 simplicity / straightforwardness; freedom from duplicity.

9 feared / so all the early editions. Collier, however, reads 'scared' (an easy misreading of the black letter type) and is followed by Hazlitt. Thomas oddly and wrongly records 'scared' as the reading of D, though he does not adopt it.

10 Dilemma / first recorded in popular use in 1590 (O.E.D. 2).

17 carriage / burden, load.

21 wanton / ungoverned, lascivious

21 abroad / out of his own house (O.E.D. 3).

P.40, 1 crow / exult loudly, swagger (O.E.D. 3, citing this passage).

1 goodman / husband



- P.40, 2 most maister / ruler, commander, master (O.E.D. 'most', A 1e).
- 2 most...breeches / cf. Tilley, M727: 'Most master wears no breech' and Shakespeare, 2 Henry VI, I,iii, 149: 'Though in this place most master wear no breeches'.
- 3 make...trumps / make physical force decide the matter - punning on the terms in card games.  
cf. Tilley, C453: 'Clubs are trump', where this is cited as the first instance.
- 5 maiestie / stateliness (used sarcastically, O.E.D. 4c, recording this as the only instance).
- 5 mace / 'sceptre' (O.E.D. 2), continuing the sarcastic image of royalty begun with 'maiestie'.
- 7 non such / no such (O.E.D. 'such', 27c).
- 13 something / rather (O.E.D. B 2c, citing this as its first example of the word in this sense qualifying an adverb of manner).
- 19 gossippes / friends
- 22 profit...doore / cf. Tilley, H207: 'It is good to have a hatch before the door'.
- 22 hatch / small gate or wicket. 'to have a hatch before the door': 'to keep silence' (O.E.D. 1b).
- P.41, 1 lay vp / put away in a place for safety (O.E.D. VIII, 60).



P.41, 6 clenly / an unusual use of the word, meaning perhaps 'wholesomely' (cf. O.E.D. a) or 'amply' (cf. O.E.D. b).

7 jolly / lively, pretty or fine.

21 and honoured / it is possible that the original version represents what Greene actually wrote, either through carelessness or without feeling it to be odd: Abbott (382) says: 'The Elizabethan authors objected to scarcely any ellipsis, provided the deficiency could be easily supplied from the context;' and cf. Pandosto, p.7, 21-22, n. B-D read as A; E makes the alteration adopted here, and is followed in all other editions before 1640. Winny suggests 'Fawnia who thought...' (1.19).

P.42, 2 charge / pecuniary burden (O.E.D. II 10).

6 clenly / a vague word; 'neatly' or 'fairly' could be appropriate here.

7 witte / intelligence.

18 but humbled / for this type of ellipsis of the nominative pronoun, see Abbott, 399.

22 painfull / painstaking

P.43, 1 bowe/s / boughs

2 gallantly / splendidly, finely.



P.43, 2 Flora / the Roman goddess of flowers and spring.

6 checke...mate / a figurative use (common in Greene)  
of the terms in the game of chess.

7 layd her traine / probably a figurative use of 'train'  
in the sense of 'a line of gunpowder' (O.E.D. III 13).

P.44, 3 measured / an odd usage, perhaps in the sense of  
'judged'. The phrase seems to mean 'actions  
done at the right time'.

7-15 Thou...dignities / this passage is adapted from  
Euphues his Censure, 1587, Sigs. F4-4v.

7-8 white...grae / Cf. Tilley, H31: 'Gray hairs are  
death's blossoms' (quotes Pandosto as the former of  
two uses). Hazlitt notes: 'Percy, in his Reliques,  
ii,177, ed. 1812, quotes the following as part of an  
old song on the story of the Beggar's Daughter of  
Bethnal Green:

'His reverend lockes in comelye curles did waxe,  
And on his aged temples grewe the blossomes of the  
grave'.

8 colour / Euphues his Censure in the parallel passage  
reads 'coullers'. By modern grammatical standards  
this is preferable, as it maintains concord with the  
verb in the preceding clause. However, in Greene's  
rewriting the singular form may have been used by



(P.44,8) attraction to 'fruite', so Pandosto's reading may stand.

10-11 leauue by death / 'by' may mean 'because of' (O.E.D. 36). The parallel passage in Euphues his Censure reads 'my Crowne I must leauue appointed so by fate'; the absence of 'appointed so' in Pandosto may be accidental, though it could also be the result of a deliberate change for stylistic reasons.

17-19 to die...Chamber / cf. Perymedes, p.71,21 - p.72,1: 'It is for youth...not to dallye in the chamber with Paris, but to march in the field with Hector'. In view of the association of Mars and Venus, the choice of names in Pandosto is not happy.

18 dally / sport, flirt

21 straiter / stricter (O.E.D. 'strait' II 8).

P.45, 1 despight / injury, contempt

2 so...so / therefore (O.E.D. II 10)...provided that (O.E.D. V 26).

3-6 may...hale / I take this to mean: 'If you decide whom I ought to love, I shall love Her even if to do so is most painful to me, rather than incur the charge of disobedience by refusing'.

7 marke / target. Cf. Nashe, Terrors of the Night, in Works, ed. McKerrow, I,355, 17-19: 'as an arrow...is



(P.45, 7) sent forth manie times with such force, that it  
 P.46, 8 flyeth farre beyond the marke'. Greene's metaphor  
 appears loosely to mean that Dorastus's aims did not  
 coincide with his father's intentions for him.

9-10 cynicall / churlish, misanthropic (O.E.D.'s first  
 recorded use of the word).

11 passion / see p.22,17.

11 prone / the meaning is uncertain. E and all later  
 editions before 1640 read 'proud', for which 'prone'  
 could easily have been misread in the secretary hand.  
 However, 'prone' could mean 'eager' (O.E.D. 7), and  
 the sense may be 'over-ambitious' (cf. 11.11-13,  
 'What...thee'). Alternatively, and oppositely, it  
 may in a figurative sense mean 'inert' or 'passive',  
 though no truly parallel usage is recorded in O.E.D.

11 frowardnesse / perversity

15-16 Time...recalled / cf. Tilley, T332: 'Time past we  
 cannot recall'.

17 dead / perhaps 'deadly' (O.E.D. 9) or 'ineffectual'  
 (O.E.D. 17).

20 conceits / thoughts or fancies

20 amours / love (O.E.D. 2).

20-22 Vulcan...fruit / an allusion to Mars's adultery with  
 Venus, Vulcan's wife.



P.45, 23 - P.46, 4 faire...force / cf. p.6, 5-8 and n.

P.46, 6 looking / awaiting the time (O.E.D. I 3c).

8 shooke him vp / rated soundly (O.E.D. 'shake' III, 21f).

9-10 tree...dewe / no source for this statement has been found. 'Alpya' is not recorded in O.E.D. In Lyly's Euphues and his England (ed. Clemons and Croll p.287) we read of 'A strange tree...called Alpina, which bringeth forth the fairest blossoms of all trees', on which the editors say: 'This may be one of the cases in which Lyly makes a name from the name of the place where the thing named is found. But the source of his statement is not known'. Allen classes Greene's statement as 'invented'.

13 otherwise; / for the use of a semi-colon to mark interrupted speech, see Simpson, Shakespearian Punctuation, pp.60-62.

16 passion / feeling, love (O.E.D. 8, first recorded in Shakespeare's Titus Andronicus [1588], II, i, 36).

17-18 fortune...feathers / fortune changes with time; cf. p.21, 19-20 and n.

P.47, 1 mistres...feast / the feast is presumably a sheep-shearing feast such as those held in England in Greene's time. Strutt (Sports and Pastimes, 1850,



(P.47, 1) pp.363-4; first pub. 1801) writes: 'There are two feasts annually held among the farmers of this country...the first is the sheep-shearing...celebrated in ancient times with feasting and variety of rustic pastimes...The particular manner in which the sheep-shearing was celebrated in old time is not recorded.' However, a good deal can be deduced about it from The Winter's Tale, IV,iii-iv. In Greene's Menaphon, Samela is made mistress of the feast: 'her welcome was great of all the companie, & for that she was a stranger they graced her to make her the mistres of the Feast' (1589, Sig. Elv).

6 at / of

9 store / abundance

11-12 fearing...Diana / a reference to the common story that Actaeon saw Diana bathing, was turned by her into a stag and was then torn to pieces by his own hounds; told by Ovid, Metamorphoses, III,155ff.

23 counterfait / an unusual use of the word; the most appropriate sense recorded by O.E.D. seems to be 'likeness, portrait' (C3). Perhaps 'mask' would best convey Greene's meaning.

23 darken / destroy the clearness of (O.E.D. 8).



- P.48, 2 shadowed / perhaps 'concealed' (O.E.D. 6) or a figurative use of O.E.D. 5: 'to intercept or dim the light of (the sun or other luminary)'.
- 4 at discouert / off his guard
- 7 contemned / despised
- 9 fixed / given constancy to
- 11-15 cursing...inchaunted / this passage is adapted from Euphues his Censure, 1587, Sig. C4. Another version of the passage occurs in Perymedes, p.32,2-8.
- 13 passionat / of changeful mood (O.E.D. 3, first recorded 1589) or affected with the passion of love (O.E.D., first recorded 1589 in Greene's Menaphon).
- 14 toies / idle fancies
- 22 slippe...shooes / cf. Tilley, S380: 'to be over shoes'. O.E.D. ('shoes' 2e) defines as 'deeply immersed or sunk (in something)'. Cf. Greene, Menaphon, 1589, Sig. Elv: 'the countrey maides themselues fel in loue with this faire Nimph, and could not blame Menaphon for being ouer the shoes with such a beautifull creature'.
- P.49, 2 casting / considering
- 6 vnacquainted / unfamiliar, strange



- P.49, 8-9 with...eare / cf. Tilley, F354: 'to go away with a flea in his ear'. Used here in the sense of 'anything that surprises or alarms, matter for disquietude or agitation of spirit' (O.E.D. 'flea', 4b).
- 9 faunour / perhaps 'goodwill' (O.E.D. 1), 'beauty' or 'charm' (O.E.D. 8) or simply 'face' (O.E.D. 9b).
- P.49,11 - P.50,3 felt...tearmes / this passage is adapted from Euphues his Censure, 1587, Sigs. C4-C4v. Another adaptation of the same passage occurs in Perymedes, p.32,15 - p.33,14.
- P.49, 13 frantick / probably in the sense of 'extremely foolish' (cf. O.E.D. A2).
- 14 affection / probably in the sense<sup>d</sup> either 'feeling as opposed to reason' (O.E.D. II 3) or 'love' (O.E.D. II 6).
- 21 dallied / loitered, delayed.
- P.49,23 - P.50,1 maugre...face / in spite of his resistance, notwithstanding all he could do (O.E.D. 'maugre' B2).
- P.50, 3 passionate / impassioned (O.E.D. 2b, first recorded in 1581).
- P.50,9 - P.51,3 o...heart / this passage is adapted from Euphues his Censure, 1587, Sigs. C4v-D1. A version of the first part of the passage (up to 'Law', l.12) is also to be found in Planetomachia, Bodleian Library



(P.50,9 - P.51,3) copy Tanner 253(2), Sig. C4v, 1st series.  
 P.50,11 without...Law / cf. Tilley, L508: 'Love is lawless'.

See also p.9,16.

13 blaze / describe, celebrate (O.E.D. 4a).

P.50,16 - P.51,17 Blush...foes / Another version of this  
 'passion', which in Pandosto seems to derive from  
Euphues his Censure, is to be found in Perymedes,  
 p.33,25 - p.34,15.

P.50,17-18 thoughts...discredit / Euphues his Censure, in  
 the corresponding passage, reads: 'thy thoughts  
 cannot be conceiued without secret shame, nor thy  
 affections vttered without open discredit'. This  
 distinction is a true one, for which Pandosto  
 substitutes a weak antithesis. However, the  
 different position of 'vttered' in Pandosto suggests  
 that Greene was making a deliberate alteration.

17 vttered / probably 'disclosed, made manifest,  
 divulged' (O.E.D. 7) rather than simply 'given  
 expression to' (O.E.D. 6).

P.51, 4-5 he...winde / no source for this statement is known.  
 Cf. however, Tilley, W431, 'to fight against the wind'.  
 Greene may be ornamenting the proverbial expression  
 so as to give it an air of significant fact. Cf.  
Alcida, 1617, Sig. C3: 'fight not with the Rascians  
 against the wind...seeke not with them of Scyros to



(P.51,4-5) shoot against the Starres'. Also, Cooper

(Thesaurus) records 'Scyron, A certayne wynde, whose hurtfull blast, is of all Greece knowne onely to them of Athens', so it is possible that an imperfect recollection of something Greene had read underlies the allusion in Pandosto.

4-6 he that striueth...steele / cf. Lyly, Campaspe, in Works, ed. Bond, II,342: 'Yes, yes, Apelles, thou maist...pecke against the steele with the Cockatrice'. For proof that Greene draws on Campaspe elsewhere in Pandosto, see p.80,14-22,n. No source for Lyly's statement is known. This idea is not mentioned by Sir Thomas Browne in his chapter on the basilisk (or cockatrice) in Pseudodoxia Epidemica (ed. S. Wilkin, Vol. I, 1852).

9 Phoebus...Sibilla / 'Since the context makes it clear that Phoebus's "liking" for Sibylla is more than his favour shown in giving her (or them) prophetic powers, the allusion must be to Ovid's story of Apollo's fruitless attempt to win by bribery the love of the Cumaeen Sibyl' (Met., XIV, 129). [A]

9 Jupiter Io / The story of Jupiter's love for Io is told by Ovid, Metamorphoses, I, 588 et seq.

P.51,13 - P.52,2 wilt...wrought / this passage is adapted from Euphues his Censure, 1587, Sig. D1.



P.51, 14 affection / see p.49,14.

17 affections / see p.9,6.

19 talke to the wind / waste breath (O.E.D. 'wind', I 6). Tilley, W438.

P.52,1-2 time...wrought / cf. Tilley, T326: 'Time wears out all things'.

7 shift the foldes / move the pens or enclosures in which the sheep graze.

8 fond / 'infatuated' (O.E.D. 2) or 'tender, loving' (O.E.D. 5).

13 hooke / shepherd's crook

15-21 No...fal / cf. Perymedes, p.36,13-17: 'Doest thou not know poore Procidor, that actions wrought against nature, reape despight, and thoughts aboue fortune, disdaine: that what byrd gaseth against the Sunne, but the Eagle, becommeth blinde, and that such as step to dignitie, if vnfit, fall'. This derives from Euphues his Censure, 1587, D2-D2v. The passage in Pandosto could be derived from either of the earlier versions; it is also different enough from both to be an independent recollection of stock phrases.

15-16 No...Eagle / cf. Lyly, Euphues, ed. Bond, I,231:

'no birde can looke againe the Sunne, but those that bee bredde of the Eagle, neyther any Hawke soare so hie



(P.52,15-16) as the broode of the Hobbie'.

P.52, 15 bastard / of inferior breed (O.E.D. B2).

16 Hobbie / 'a small species of falcon, Falco subbuteo, formerly flown at larks and other small birds'

(O.E.D.). Turberville says 'she is of the number of those hawkes that are hye fleeing' (The Booke of Faulconrie, 1575, Sig. D3).

16 Fowle..Eagle / cf. Tilley, B3: 'Only the eagle can gaze at the sun'. Tilley's first example is of 1578. The proverb probably derives from Pliny, III,iii: 'The sea-eagle only compels its still unfledged chicks by beating them to gaze full at the rays of the sun, and if it notices one blinking and with its eyes watering flings it out of the nest as a bastard and not true to stock, whereas one whose gaze stands firm against the light it rears'. Tilley records two examples from Lyly, and the idea also occurs in Maplet, A greene forest (1567).

17 desnight / see p.45,1.

21-22 Herb...weede / Allen classes this statement as 'invented'. Batman speaks of a herb called 'Anetum', saying that 'The roote thereof is somewhat worth while it is greene, and of no valewe, when it is drye' (Batman vpon Bartholome, 1582, Sig. B3v). He attributes to it various medical properties. Greene is probably indebted to Lyly, Sapho and Phao



(P.52,21-22) (pr. 1584; ed. Bond, II,382): 'Anyta, which being a sweet flower at the rising of the sunne, becommeth a weede, if it be not pluckt before the setting'.

P.52,22 - P.53,1 Nylus...dearth / Greene is probably indebted here (perhaps indirectly) to Pliny, V,9, where it is said that 'An average rise' in the waters of the Nile 'is one of 24 feet. A smaller volume of water does not irrigate all localities, and a larger one by retiring too slowly retards agriculture; and the latter uses up the time for sowing because of the moisture of the soil, while the former gives no time for sowing because the soil is parched. The province takes careful note of both extremes: in a rise of 18 feet it senses famine, and even at one of 19½ feet it begins to feel hungry, but 21 feet brings cheerfulness...'. It is of interest that Holland's translation (1601, Vol. I, Sig. Klv) has '12 cubites' where the modern one reads '18 feet'. It will be seen that, if Greene is in fact indebted to Pliny here, he somewhat misrepresents him. Lyly (Campaspe, ed. Bond, II,315) has: 'It was a signe of famine to Aegypte, when Nilus flowed lesse then twelue Cubites, or more then eightene', which also obviously derives from Pliny. As Greene is known to have used Campaspe



(P.52,22 - P.53,1) in writing Pandosto (see p.80,14-22,n.), this may simply be a wanton alteration of Lyly's statement.

P.53, 1 procureth / causes

P.53,7 - P.54,7 Will...Lingring / this passage is adapted from Euphues his Censure, 1587, Sig. D2v. An adaptation of the same passage occurs in Perymedes (p.37,6-19).

P.53,7-8 Will...flies / cf. Tilley, E1: 'The Eagle does not catch flies'.

8 will...brambles / cf. Tilley, C208: 'High Cedars fall when low shrubs remain'.

9 trulles / could be less deprecatory than in modern usage (O.E.D. 2).

11 respecting / esteeming, careful of (cf. the parallel passage in Euphues his Censure: 'shee is a princesse that respecteth hir honour').

19 affection / see p.49,14.

P.54, 2 mittigate...martirdome / a typically euphuistic phrase; cf. Lyly, Euphues, ed. Bond, I,p.207: 'that the sight of him might mittigate some part of my martirdome'.

6 Secretarie / confidant

6 participate / share

7 doubtfull / see p.9,14.

20 stained / threw into the shade, eclipsed (O.E.D. 1b).



P.54, 23 Dorastus, which / D first makes the obvious verbal correction, at the same time altering the punctuation. Other editions to 1640 follow. Collier and Hazlitt retain 'with'. Thomas, printing 'which', notes that Hazlitt reads 'with', but not that this is the original reading.

P.55, 3 curtesies / probably 'obeisances'.

4 afoord / yield naturally (O.E.D. 7b, quoting this as its first instance of the word used thus of persons).

5 parlie / converse (first recorded in this sense in 1591: O.E.D. 1).

13 counteruaille / compensate for

18 braus / fine

P.56, 3 wanton / lascivious

3 toyes / amorous dallying (O.E.D. 11).

4 Lambes, / the comma seems necessary to the sense; it is found in D-G and J-L; H and I read as A. All modern editors use the comma.

6 our greatest...couet / cf. Tilley, W194: 'The greatest wealth is contentment with a little' and C629: 'Contentment is great riches'.

11 wittle / intelligent, wise

13 answerable / corresponding

15 sifte / subject to close questioning (O.E.D. 2b).



P.57, 3 nurture / breeding, education

8 simple / several senses are possible, e.g. 'humble', 'unaffected', 'poor'. In any case, the sentiment seems odd.

13 shadowes / probably 'colours used in painting' (cf. O.E.D. 3).

13 affections / see p.9,6

15 helde / probably in the sense of 'restrained' (O.E.D. 11).

16 beate...bush / Tilley, B742.

17 charge / attack (the first figurative use recorded by O.E.D. (III 18b) is in 1752).

19 posting / travelling speedily

P.58, 8 parle / conversation, discussion

11 fond / see p.52,8

17 catch...Winde / cf. Tilley, W416: 'He catches the wind in a net'.

17-18 starres...hande / cf. Tilley, 8825: 'One may look at a star but not reach at it.'

18-21 thoughts...fall / this passage is adapted from Euphues his Censure, 1587, Sig. D2v. Another version occurs in Perymedes (p.36,17-20; see note).

18 measured / appraised

21 lot / chance, fortune, fate

P.59, 1 of / by



- P.59, 2-3 thou...bottoms / cf. Tilley W660: 'A woman says  
 13 may end means aye', also W672: 'A woman's heart  
 and her tongue are not relatives'.
- 4-5 spurne...hand / cf. Tilley, F231: 'to thrust away  
 P.60, 3 with the little finger what one pulls back with the  
 whole hand'.
- 8 the Lyon...mouse / probably a reference to the  
 9 fable of Aesop in which a mouse earns a lion's  
 11 gratitude by nibbling at a net in which the lion  
 12 is caught, so freeing him. Cf. Tilley L315: 'A  
 13 lion may come to be beholden to a mouse'; Tilley  
 refers first to Caxton's The book of the subtyl  
hystories and Fables of Esope (1484, Sig. E7v),  
 where the story is told of the lion and the rat.  
 Cf. also Stephen Gosson, The School of Abuse (first  
 printed 1579; ed. Arber, English Reprints, p.56):  
 'When the Lyon is caught in a trap, Aesops mouse  
 by nibling the cordes sets him at libertie'.
- 9 Faulcons...stales / No authority for this statement  
 has been found. Allen classes it as 'invented'.
- 9 stales / decoy-birds
- 11 fancy / like or love
- 14 passions / see p.22,17
- 15 hying / hastening
- 17 fond / see p.52,8.



P.59, 18 froward / perverse, unreasonable

18 that / so D-L and all modern editors except Hazlitt.  
Emendation seems essential.

21 dumps / see p.10,20

P.60, 3 to see his vrine / a common method of medical  
diagnosis; cf. Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, III,  
iv,114: 'Carry his water to the wise woman.'

5 inconuenience / misfortune, injury

11 hard / close

12 whether / whither

15 anciently / 'after the manner of an ancient or elder,  
old-fashionedly' (O.E.D. 4, citing this as its only  
instance of an 'obsolete and rare' use).

18 fondnesse / folly (O.E.D. 1) or foolish affection  
(O.E.D. 2).

20 Well said / the phrase means 'Well done', and is  
here used ironically. See English Dialect  
Dictionary, 'well', 2,8, and Middleton, Changeling,  
ed. Bawcutt, IV,iii,205.

22 apparel...become / O.E.D. does not record 'apparel'  
with plural agreement, but Greene uses 'clothing'  
similarly at p.62,14. E-L read 'becomes'.

P.61, 1 pesant? / the question-mark is probably used as an  
exclamation-mark (see Simpson, Shakespearian  
Punctuation, pp.85-6).



P.61, 5 thou loue, / 'loue' here seems to mean specifically 'succeed in love', or perhaps 'express love'.

9 disdaine / appears to mean 'objects of disdain' not recorded by O.E.D., which has however one instance of the word used of the 'quality which excites aversion' dated 1590 (3b). Greene's use might be regarded as a close variant of this.

10 shame / feel shame

11 sometime / sometimes

11-12 Neptune...shepheard / these three examples of the transformation of gods in love are all to be found in Ovid, Metamorphoses, VI, 103-124 and in Lyly, Euphues, ed. Bond, I, 236, and ~~later~~ ed. Croll and Clemons, pp. 78-9. Lyly, as his <sup>later</sup> editors observe, is almost certainly indebted to Ovid; Greene may have been following either. G.C. Moore Smith (N.&Q., 14th December, 1907, p. 461) suggests that his debt is to Lyly but does not refer to Ovid.

13 appointed / ordained, destined (O.E.D. 11).

14 Deuising / 'talking' (cf. O.E.D. 'devise', 14) or 'considering' (O.E.D. 'devise' 11).

16 manerly / 'respectable' (O.E.D. 1) or 'well-mannered' (O.E.D. 3).

16 limmed / limbed

P.62, 1 lay the batterie / carry the plan of attack into execution (O.E.D. 'battery' 3b).



- P.62, 5 what...mislike / I take this to mean 'I cannot displease anyone whom love pleases'.
- P.62, 9 granted / B and C read as A; D reads 'and become'; E-L read 'and became'. It seems likely that a word was omitted by the compositor; and the probable lacuna in l.10, too, may suggest that the manuscript was damaged. The choice of 'granted' to fill the gap is of course conjectural.
- 10 therefore hope not / all early editions read as A; so do modern editors except Winny, who prints 'and <ought> therefore'. Some addition seems necessary.
- 10 misse of / fail to obtain (O.E.D. V, 23a).
- 12-13 all...Monkes / cf. Tilley, H586: 'The cowl makes not the monk'.
- 12 Cooles / i.e. 'cowls': hooded garments worn by monks and others.
- 13-14 Zeusis...shadowes / 'the familiar story that birds flew at the grapes Zeuxis painted (Erasmus, Apophth., VI, Varie Mixta, 40; etc.; cf. Pliny, XXXV, X)'.  
LA.7 Cooper, Thesaurus, s.v. Zeuxis, says: 'An excellent Painter, which so painted a boy carying grapes, that Birdes came to the table or picture and picked on the grapes, weening that they had beene very grapes: which Zeuxis beholding, was with himselfe angrie, and saide: if I had made the



(P.62, 13-14) boye as well as I haue done the grapes, the  
birdes durst not haue come so neere to the Grapes...'.  
P.62, 14 clothing make / O.E.D. does not record 'clothing'

with plural agreement; but cf. p.60,22. All  
early editions of Pandosto read 'make'.

14 shadowes / illusions (see O.E.D. 6b).

16 were / wear

16 bagges / probably used in the general sense of a  
sort of pouch: O.E.D. 1, quoting Coverdale, 1 Sam.  
xvii,40: 'And put them in the shepardes bagge  
which he had.' Cf. also Greene, Menaphon, 1589,  
Sig. D3: 'they searched the shepheards bagges, and  
so emptied their bottles...'.  
P.63, 1-2 beauties...blossome / cf. Tilley B165: 'Beauty does  
fade like a flower' and B169: 'Beauty is but a  
blossom'.

3-5 Beauties...with the sunne / cf. Lodge's Rosalynde,  
in Bulloagh, II, p.162: 'beauties paintings are trickt  
vp with times colours, which being set to drie in  
the Sunne, perish with the same'.

4 shadowes / presumably in the sense of 'an unreal  
appearance: applied rhetorically to a portrait as  
contrasted with the original' (O.E.D. 6b): the  
woman is seen in neo-platonic terms as a 'shadow' or



(P.63, 4) 'reflection' of the ideal of Beauty, and this suggests the idea of a painting, which is continued in the phrase 'times colours'.

4 trickt up / adorned

4 colours / pigment, paint (O.E.D. II 8), with some sense of 'false appearances' (O.E.D. III 11).

7-8 the herbe...setting / O.E.D. (3) records 'ephemeron' as 'a plant described by ancient writers...some ancient authors distinguish two plants called ephemeron: one so named because springing up and dying in one day, the other as being a poison that causes death within a day.' O.E.D. also refers to Sir John Hayward's Sanctuarie of a Troubled Soule (ent. 1600; first recorded edition, 1604; qu. from edition of 1620, T9): 'Many writings are like the plant Ephemerum, which springeth, flourisheth, and fadeth in one day.' In his Herball (first pub. 1597; qu. from edition of 1636, Sig. SS4v), Gerard refers to 'Ephemerum Matthioli. Quick-fading floure'.

Allen says, mistakenly, that the name is invented. It occurs in Pliny (XXV, 107, etc.), but not with this property.



P.63, 16 that / that which, *first rec. 1583*, cf. *Tilley*.

P.64, 10 plight / plighted in a net and thin safety web

21 contract / 'agreement' (O.E.D. 1); or perhaps

12-13 'betrothal' (O.E.D. 3b). *See also* *ibid.*, cf. *ibid.*

22 stand for / be counted as, serve for (O.E.D. 'stand'  
71f).

P.65, 1-2 many...lip / cf. *Tilley*, T191: 'Many things fall  
between the cup and the lip'.

4 despight / see p.21,16,n.

7 resting / coming to a stop (O.E.D. v<sup>1</sup>, 3c).

11 uncasing / undressing *See* *Tilley*, 496.

12 occasion / opportunity *See* *ibid.*

15 case / condition *See* *ibid.* (Tilley 18).

21 preuent / escape, evade (O.E.D. II 9, first recorded  
in 1591).

P.66, 3 fancy / 'imagination' or 'amorous inclination'.

5 repaire / resort, habitual visiting (O.E.D. 1a).

12 dump / fit of depression *See* *ibid.*

17 buy...deare / *Tilley*, R81-2

P.67, 1 stale / see p.59,9 (fig. use).

3 honestie / could have the specific sense of  
'chastity' (O.E.D. I 3b).

5 daunce in nettes / 'act with practically no disguise  
or concealment, while expecting to escape notice'



- (P.67, 5) (O.E.D. 'net' 2b, first rec. 1583). Cf. Tilley, N130: 'You dance in a net and think nobody sees you'.
- 12-13 great...force / cf. Lyly, Sappho and Phao, ed. Bond, II, p.391: 'Camokes [staffs] must be bowed with sleight, not strēgh; water <is> to be trained with pipes, not stopped with sluses'.
- 12 sleight / special skill or cunning.
- 16 it...toolles / Tilley, J45.
- 17-18 The Wolfe...den / see Perymedes, p.18, 12-13, n.
- P.67, 23 - P.68, 1 necessitie...lawe / Tilley, N76.
- P.68, 6 beaten vp / i.e. beaten ashore
- 14 applied / devoted his energies to (O.E.D. 16).
- P.69, 4 pretermitted / omitted to avail themselves of
- 11 looking / see p.46, 6
- 14 circumstance / 'ado', ceremony.
- P.70, 2 spungd him vp / made him spruce, smart or trim (O.E.D. 'sponge' I 2, citing this as the first instance).
- 14 crost him the way / crossed his path (O.E.D. 'cross' 12: first recorded in 1608).
- 17 simply / honestly, straightforwardly
- 22 smelt / detected, knew by instinct (O.E.D. 2).



- P.70, 23 soth / humour, encourage (O.E.D. 'soothe' 4).
- P.71, 11 smooth / plausible
- 15 a land / ashore (O.E.D. 'aland' 3).
- 19 brooke / endure
- P.72, 4 preuaile / be of use
- 6 estate / position, condition
- 15 discourse / tale (O.E.D. 4).
- 17 pollicie / skill or cunning
- 20 allowed / approved (O.E.D. I, 2b).
- P.73, 10 hailed / sailed
- P.74, 10 made out / sent out (O.E.D. 'make', 91).
- 11 coasted through / explored, scoured (O.E.D. 5b).
- 14 couert / sheltered place
- P.75, 2 an hunting / hunting (for the obsolete prepositional 'an', see O.E.D., 'an', prep.)
- 4 since / i.e. since then
- 6 conceiling / F-L read 'conceaving'; Collier, Hazlitt, ~~and~~ Grosart and Thomas all have this as an emendation. It is certainly very plausible; but 'conceiling' may be defended, both because the phrase 'without incurring further displeasure' does imply some concealment, and because the concealing of grief might according to contemporary medical theory have been regarded as a cause of sickness.



P.75, 10 quartan feuer / a type of fever 'characterised by the occurrence of a paroxysm every fourth (in modern reckoning, every third) day.' (O.E.D.).

12 graunt / promise, foresee

14 in respect of / in comparison with (O.E.D. 'respect', sb., I, 3).

21 sea / heavy wave

P.76, 4 looked for / expected

22 privy / known privately (cf. O.E.D. AI 4; usually the people are 'made privy to' the case; no construction parallel to Greene's is recorded by O.E.D.).

P.77, 1 Trapalonia / not otherwise known.

10 affections / see p.49, 14.

17 stuffle / cf. O.E.D., IIg: 'property, esp. movable property, household goods'; also Lyly, Sapho and Phao, Act I, Sc. ii (ed. Bond, II, 377): 'goe to Syracuse about by land, where you shall meete my stuffe'.

P.78, 2 is, / B and C read as A; D and all later editions before 1640 read 'my name is Meleagrus'.

4 to / as

16 simple / ordinary (O.E.D. A II 5).

19 calling / position, rank.



P.79, 2-3 vpon...beleefe / to deduce that something is to be believed upon the basis of mere supposition.

4 intreated / treated

5 put vp / endure, suffer tamely

15 tickled / pleased, attracted

16 deuises / purposes (O.E.D. 2); desires (O.E.D. 3) or schemes (O.E.D. 6).

18 fresh / 'new' (O.E.D. A I 1), or 'vigorous, active' (O.E.D. A II 10).

18 affections / see p.49,14

P.79,19 - P.80,6 wishing...egres / this passage is adapted from Planetomachia (1585, Bodleian Library copy Tanner 253(2), Sig. C4 first series). Perymedes (p.73,21 - p.74,1) also adapts part of the passage. (This parallel is noted by C.J. Vincent, 'Further Repetitions in the Works of Robert Greene', P.O., Jan. 1939, p.76)

20 and in a / so Planetomachia in the otherwise identical passage. All early and modern editions read as A; but in the light of the parallel, restoration of 'in' to the text of Pandosto seems essential.

P.80,5-6 the bird...egres / see Perymedes, p.73,22 - p.74,1,n.

10-11 better...Eagles / cf. p.62,16,n.; this passage may be a variation upon the idea referred to there.



P.80, 10-11 pecke at / first recorded in 1604 (O.E.D. 'peck'  
<sup>1</sup>  
 v, I, 2b).

14-22 Dooth...swordes / This passage is adapted from a  
 soliloquy of Hephestion in Lyly's Campaspe (first  
 pr. 1584; ed. Bond, II, 330-31). The relevant  
 passages from the play are: 'But you loue, a<sup>h</sup>  
 grieffe! but whom? Campaspe, a<sup>h</sup> shame! a maide  
 forsooth vnknowne, vnnoble, & who can tell whether  
 immodest? whose eies are framed by arte to inamour,  
 & whose heart was made by nature to inchaunt. I,  
 but she is bewtiful; yea, but not therefore chaste:  
 I, but she is comly in al parts of the body: yea,  
 but she may be crooked in some part of the mind:...  
 a womā, whose false teares know their true times,  
 whose smooth words wound deeper then sharpe swordes.'  
 (This parallel was noted by G.C. Moore Smith, 'Lyly,  
 Greene and Shakespeare; N.&Q. Dec. 14, 1907).

18 ouertaken / captivated, ensnared

20-21 whose false...times / i.e. who know the times at which  
 their false tears will be most effective.

21-22 whose...swordes / cf. Tilley, W839: 'Words hurt (cut)  
 more than swords'.

P.81, 2 affection / see p.49,14.

11 increase / make greater (O.E.D. 8).

13 weare / possess and enjoy as his own (O.E.D. I 8b),



- P.81, 14 sinister / unlucky, disastrous  
 22 graunt / agree
- P.82, 8-15 Ah...miserie / Greene here makes Fawnia repeat the sentiments, and some of the phrases, that she had uttered at p.58,16-20.
- 10-11 they...pits / cf. Tilley 8827: 'To look at the stars and fall into a ditch.'
- P.83, 4 affection / see p.49,14.  
 6 despight / see p.45,1.  
 7 sinister / see p.81,14.  
 13 despight / see p.45,1.
- P.84, 3-4 whither...comming / a more natural word-order would be 'whither Fawnia comming though vnwillingly': the meaning is: 'when Fawnia came, though against her will'.
- 14 honesty / see p.67,3.  
 15 honour / mere reputation
- 15-16 a dramme...gold / cf. p.13,13.
- P.85, 7 fame / honour  
 9 determinate / determined, resolute (O.E.D. 5, first recorded in 1587).  
 15 dispihted / treated with contempt.
- P.86, 7 receiue / so all early editions. Collier suggests 'relieve' in a note, and Hazlitt emends accordingly. Other modern editors read as A. The original



(P.86, 7) reading may be supported by reference to O.E.D.'s definitions 'to meet with signs of welcome or salutation' (II 9) or 'to get (a person) into one's custody, control, vicinity, society, etc.' (III, 17).

12 which / appears to be an example of the 'vulgar use, without any antecedent, as a mere connective or introductory particle', first recorded in 1723 (O.E.D. III 14b).

21-22 perceived...ment / cf. Tilley H44: 'The half shows what the whole means'.

P.87, 6 pruilly / secretly

14 fauour: / D's alteration is followed in all other editions printed before 1640. Collier prints 'labour' but notes 'Later editions read favour for labour, which is clearly right'. This is ambiguous: I take him to regard 'favour' as the correct reading. All other modern editors read 'favour'. A slight defence might be put up for 'labour' based on O.E.D.'s definition as 'pains, trouble taken' (5), but the fact that a compositor in 1607 felt an alteration to be desirable tips the balance in favour of the emendation.

18 vnlooked for / unexpected

20 doubted of / was in fear of (O.E.D. II 8).



- P.87, 21 honored / did obeisance or homage to (O.E.D. 1).  
 23 estate / state (O.E.D. 4c).
- P.88, 3-4 toucht...quicke / cf. Tilley, Q13: 'He touches him to the quick'.  
 16 despightfull / insulting, scornful  
 17 proud...beggar... / cf. Tilley, H324: 'A proud heart and a beggar's purse agree not'.  
 17-18 great...it / cf. Tilley, F249: 'Better a little fire to warm us than a great fire to burn us'.
- P.89, 3 to liue / an elliptical construction: 'to (allow thee) to live'.  
 6 while / until  
 5-7 thou...beast / the punishment of Samson (Judges, ch. xvi).  
 15 vilde / base, of little account
- P.90, 9 manner / kind, sort  
 11 count / reckoning - almost in the sense of 'memory'.  
 14 passion / see p.22,17.  
 15 maze / state of bewilderment  
 16 breathed himselfe / given himself a breathing space (O.E.D. 13).
- P.91, 9 gratifying / expressing pleasure at (O.E.D. 3).  
 9 hap / fortune  
 16 comicall / happy, fortunate (O.E.D. 3, first recorded in this sense in 1584).



P.92, 1 stratageme / 'used loosely for: A deed of blood or violence' (O.E.D. 3, quoting this as its first instance).

5 corps...they / as only Pandosto required immediately to be entombed, it must be assumed that 'corps'

is the plural used of a single body, and equivalent to 'remains' (O.E.D. 3d, first recorded in 1613).



COLLATION APPENDIX

Note: this appendix collates A with B, except for the section lacking in A (pp. 11,16 - 25,23 of our text), where collation is between B and C.

- p.5,14: fired\_7 fixed B
- p.9,19: considered\_7 considereth B
- p.12,18: hoping that now\_7 hoping now C
- p.20,2-3: reuenge with dishonor\_7 reuenge dishonor C
- p.20,6: this\_7 his C
- p.20,21: tearmes.\_7 teares. C
- p.23,3: assuredly\_7 that surely C
- p.26,1: in\_7 into B
- p.27,7-8: hoped for,\_7 hoped, B
- p.27,10: But Pandosto,\_7 Pandosto, B
- p.28,7: and if\_7 if B
- p.29,12: he\_7 B; be A
- p.30,4: this\_7 the B
- p.31,21-22: as prysoner,\_7 A; as a prisoner, B
- p.34,1: with\_7 whith A; which B
- p.34,15: a fury\_7 fury B
- p.39,9: of\_7 B; if A
- p.48,3: As\_7 And B
- p.48,22: her\_7 the B
- p.49,13: this\_7 his B

- p.50,15: that\_7 which B
- p.62,3: my\_7 mine B
- p.62,16-17: but that they\_7 but they B
- p.69,10: gotte vp\_7 got her vp B
- p.70,3: chaines\_7 chaine B
- p.70,3: and Iewels\_7 and the iewels B
- p.72,12: a mortall creature.\_7 a creature. B
- p.72,15: Capnio\_7 B; Capino A
- p.75,15: lent\_7 let B
- p.75,23: tacklings\_7 tackling B
- p.77,8: eares\_7 care B
- p.78,15: her degree\_7 hyer degree B
- p.80,2: is not for\_7 is for B
- p.87,18: this \_7 his B
- p.89,6: while\_7 till B
- p.89,19: other\_7 B; others A
- p.91,6: his\_7 their B



APPENDIX B  
WORKS DERIVING FROM PANDOSTO

A: England.

The earliest work known to have been influenced by Pandosto is a two-part poem by Francis Sabie. Little is known of the author. He published four books of poems: three in 1595, and one in 1596. The first two of these concern us. They are called The Fisser-mans Tale: Of the famous Actes, Life and loue of CASSANDER a Grecian Knight and FLORA'S FORTVNE. The second part and finishing  
of the Fishermans Tale.<sup>1</sup> Sidney Lee, in the Dictionary

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1. This has been claimed as a source of The Winter's Tale; see E.A.J. Honigmann, 'Secondary Sources of The Winter's Tale', Philological Quarterly, January 1955, 27-38.
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of National Biography, follows J.P. Collier<sup>2</sup> in identifying

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2. A Bibliographical and Critical Account of the Rarest Books in the English Language, 1865, I, xxxix.
- 

the author with a Lichfield schoolmaster of the same name whose son Edmund was apprenticed to a London stationer in 1587.<sup>3</sup> Edmund was admitted a freeman in 1594 (Arber, II,

- 
3. The source of this information is Arber, II, 146.
- 

714). In the dedication of The Fisser-mans Tale, Sabie refers to himself as if he were a young man: his verses are the 'vntimelie fruites of my first spring.' He, the

gardener of the ground where they grew, 'was none of the skilfullest, but lacked that cunning which riper yeares and longer experience might peradventure haue supplied.' He refers too to his 'weake parentes' who, along with himself, were much indebted to the dedicatee and his family, and fears that, 'should the gods allot vnto the tearme of my life, Nestors yeares,' he would not be able to repay his debts. These remarks seem rather inappropriate for a man with a grown-up son. I therefore doubt whether the poet was Edmund's father, though he may have been of the same family.

That Sabie used Pandosto in writing both parts of The Fissher-mans Tale is undeniable; but Sidney Lee is unjust in calling it 'a paraphrase in monotonous blank verse of Pandosto.' It draws also on the tradition of chivalric romance, and has elements of Greek romance that are not present in Pandosto. Sabie has made something different from his source material. He was not a major poet; he was not even a minor poet of any real distinction: this poem abounds in bombastic pseudo-classical heightening and is not well constructed. But within the conventions of its age it is a reasonably competent piece of narrative verse. The following summary will show the injustice of calling it simply a paraphrase of Pandosto. Quotations are chosen partly to illustrate Sabie's style, and also to



present some of the passages in which he is most closely indebted to Greene.

In the first part of the poem, the story is set in a framework: a fisherman tells how he was shipwrecked on an island. In a bower he came upon an aged man, and asked him to tell about himself. The old man was called Cassander, a notable Greek warrior, son of Menalchus, an earl. He left his father - who soon died - to seek fame, and performed great exploits in the Holy Land, 'among the Pagan folke' and in many other places. In return for helping King Mathias of 'Boheme' to rescue his daughter Lucina from the Turks, he was offered daughter and crown, but refused any reward. Going on to Arcadia, he there fell in love with a beautiful shepherdess. He asked an old shepherd who she was:

She is (quoth he) supposde the daughter of  
 Old Thirsis, she her self doth know no lesse? [sic].  
 She is not so, I heard him oft times say,  
 (He is my brother) that he founde her young  
 Wrapt in a skarlet mantle, rich in price  
 As once he passed by the siluer streame  
 Of Humber, lying in a wherrie boate,  
 He brought her vp, ful many wold her haue,  
 But she reiecteth all, I muse at it. (Sig.C3v; cf.  
 Pandosto, p.38)  
 His love disturbed him; his palfrey, which before

he had looked after more carefully than himself, he shut  
in a little cottage and scarcely fed. In a verse-passion  
he complained of love's power:

What will the Eagle smile vpon a wren?

Or wil the Lyon looke vpon a mouse? (Sig.C4;  
Pandosto, p.59).

and:

Loue is a god respecting no degree,

Loue is a god and will be honored.

Loue conquers all things: it hath conquered

Apollo once, it made him be a swaine. /

Yea mightie Mars in armes inuincible,

It forced hath to lay aside his speare,

Loue made the sea-god take a Wesils shape,

Yea mighty Ioue, whose rage makes earth to shake,

Loue made to take the snow-white shape of Bull:

And shal not then Cassender yeeld to loue,

He mortall, it a conquerour of gods... (Sigs.C4-C4v;  
Pandosto, p.61)

He sold his horse, cast aside his 'warlike  
vestimentes', cut his hair, bought country clothes, a dog, and  
some sheep, and became a shepherd. The girl, Flora, had  
fallen in love with him - as she thought, hopelessly; he  
repeats her 'wofull tearmes' in this situation. Wearing  
his disguise, he went into the fields and came near where  
Flora sat on a hill. He craftily praised her sheep, not



to her face, 'but so that she might heare.' Having got into conversation with her by asking who owned the sheep, he asked how she dared sit there alone, in danger from lions, bears and wolves; she would be much safer married to him. She retorted that the cares of married life would be worse than this danger. He then revealed himself as a noble knight, but Flora was unimpressed, and pleaded her unworthiness; he replied that love makes all alike, and she gave in to his importunities. They met frequently, but in secret. Eventually her father heard of it and kept her at home, going out with the sheep himself. After some days of this, Cassander dressed as a ragged beggar and went to Thyrsis's<sup>up</sup> house. Flora gave him bread and cheese from the window, recognised him, and asked him to help her to escape, as the next day she would be forced to marry Coridon. They arranged to elope at night. He arranged a passage on a ship going to Greece. That night, while Thyrsis and his wife slept, Cassander took Flora. But their horse neighed and woke Flora's father; he discovered her absence, guessed its cause and followed the lovers. They succeeded in boarding the ship; but Thyrsis inveighed against them from the shore so violently that Cassander, afraid that his cries would attract sympathetic attention, leapt ashore and carried him bodily into the ship. During the journey, Cassander says,

Poore Flora sate vpon my louing knee:  
And scarslie durst behold her angrie Sire. (Sig.E3)

But

Enuious Fate, prosperities Archfoe, /  
Minding to shew her fickle deity,  
That in her forehead as she dimples had,  
So she had also wrinckles in her front,  
That as she smilde, so she could also frowne,  
Now turnde her wheele, and wrought our endles woe.  
(Sigs.E3-E3v; cf. Pandosto,  
p.37)

A great storm arose, and the ship was wrecked.  
Cassander was separated from Flora and the other people on  
the ship, and washed up on to the island where he still  
lives, wondering what had happened to Flora and her father.

In Flora's Fortune, the next part of the poem, we  
hear that Flora and her father floated together until the  
storm subsided, when they were picked up by a ship and  
taken to 'Delphos Ile'. In despair, Flora wished to kill  
herself, but her father dissuaded her and suggested that  
they ask Apollo's advice. They went to Apollo's church;  
in answer to their pleas, a voice said:

'Take what you see Arcadians, shun delay.

And where this ship sets you on land, there stay.  
(Sig. B3)

They received a scroll which said:



Old Thirsis, wise Apollo pittie thee,  
One of his prophets hencefoorth thou shalt be:  
Liue Flora with thy Sire, end not thy dayes,  
Cassander liues not drownd is he in seas.  
 (Sig. B3)

Thirsis went straight to the ship; but Flora perceived the ambiguity in the last line of the oracle, and this made her unhappy. Her father persuaded her to follow him, and they set sail for Greece, where Thirsis was received as a prophet. He gained much money by telling fortunes, and set himself up as a sheep-farmer on a large scale. Flora still acted as shepherdess for him, grieving over the loss of her lover.

The poet says that he will now tell of Flora's origin. When Agenor, King of Greece, was dying, he called to him his only son, Palemon, and advised him to choose a wise and virtuous wife. Palemon succeeded to the throne, but was still unmarried three years later. His counsellors advised him that the neighbouring King Tuiston of Germany (sic) had a fair daughter. Palemon sent ambassadors to make sure that she was still unbetrothed; they returned with a pressing invitation. He set sail, and was welcomed to Germany by the king and his daughter, Iulina. Palemon fell in love with her, and they were married. Very soon afterwards, however, he

was seized with a longing to return to Greece, and sailed thither with his wife, whose father soon afterwards died of grief at her absence. When this news reached Palemon, he had to return to claim the crown on his wife's behalf. He left her in charge of a 'graue and senile man, Eristo cald', who made amorous advances to her. She scorned him. Anxious for revenge, he circulated a false report that he had seen Iulina making love with Lord Alpinor, whom he caused to be thrown into a dungeon. Eristo persuaded a knight, Calingo, to support the false charge, and wrote of it to Palemon, who, believing the story, sailed back to Greece intent upon revenge. Eristo went to Pandion, the keeper of the gaol, and told him that the report was false, asking him to kill Alpinor in such a way that he would be thought to have committed suicide. Pandion, after a struggle with his conscience, did so. Palemon, on his return, caused his wife to be thrown into a dark pit. At her trial, she protested her innocence and expressed a desire for revenge on her slanderers. Her husband was convinced of her guilt, but one of his nobles suggested that the evidence was not conclusive, and that Palemon should send to Apollo or Themis to learn the truth. Palemon sent Iulina back to prison. She was pregnant,



Which when Palemon saw, and did behold,  
 Her womb, which sweld with ofspring therin closde,  
 He sware by heauen, and all the Gods therein,  
 The bastard brat should smart for Sires offence.  
 (Sig.D4v; cf.Pandosto,p.23)

He sent two nobles to Themis's church for the oracle.  
 Iulina in prison gave birth to a daughter, Pandion took  
 the news to Palemon, who charged him to take the child,  
 put it into a boat and let it float on the sea. The  
 queen lamented over her baby:

Shalt thou be fed with frothy salt sea fome,  
 In steed of thy sweet mothers sugred milke? /  
 Shalt thou be rockt with windes and raging waues,  
 In steed of milde and gentle lullabies?  
 (Sigs.D4v-E1; cf.Pandosto,  
 p.25)

She put with the baby a ring, a chain and a purse with gold  
 in it, wrapping them in a robe and a scarlet mantle. The  
 baby was put in a boat and left to the mercy of the sea.  
 The messengers returned with a scroll from the oracle. It  
 read:

Let reason rule in Princes, and not rage,  
What greater vice than lust in senile age.  
Iulina chast, Alpinor guiltlesse was:  
Calingo false, Eristo treacherous,  
Pandion wicked, and if Destinie

<sup>daught</sup> Helpe not, Palemon issulesse shall die. (Sig.Elv)

<sup>about</sup> Palemon, horrified and ashamed, had Eristo, Pandion and Calingo arrested. They confessed, and were burned at the stake. Iulina died of grief.

The baby floated down to the Humber 'Which mildly runs by sweet Arcadian downes', and came to rest among the rushes. Nearby lived Thirsis, one of Damon's shepherds, who heard the child cry, and ran to it, supposing it to be one of his lambs. He found the jewels and purse, and took them and the child to his wife, Mopsa.

Out knaue (quoth she) out cuckold-making rogue,  
Whoor-hunting slaue, bringst thou thy bastards here?

<sup>about</sup> <sup>Sp</sup> Auaunt thou knaue, thou arrant knaue, auant [sic], <sup>no like</sup> <sup>misake</sup>  
Thinkst thou that I thy base-borne brats will keep  
(Sig.E3)

...

Out whoore-hunting scab:

Depart (I say) or els I sweare by Ioue,  
Ile make clubs trump, this distaffe shall bumbaste  
Thy lither loynes, and I will take the brat,  
And ding the braines against the flinty stones. ✓  
(Sig.E3v; Pandosto, p.40)

He drew her attention to the valuables, and this made all well with her. He told her that they should keep it secret from the king, and arranged for her to pretend to give birth to the child herself, which she did. Thirsis bought flocks of his own, and as she grew up his



'daughter', Flora, helped to look after them. She was beautiful, and in summer

With garlands braue she would adorne her selfe,

And shadie boughs to keepe away the heat.

(Sig. B4v; cf. Pandosto, pp. 42-3)

She had many suitors, whom she rejected, until Menalchas's<sup>Sp.</sup> son came and carried her away. As a result of the shipwreck, she and her foster-father were now in her real father's country.

After seven years, Cassander was rescued by a passing ship and taken to Greece. Here, Eristo's son Dryano held high power. On his way from a boar-hunt, he saw Flora and fell in love with her.

But what Driano, what meanst thou, saith he,

To talke of such a ragged cuntry drudge?

If she like thee, thou maist commaund her loue.

Command it? yea, and force her thereunto.

(Sig. F2; cf. Pandosto, p. 84)

He sent Mylo, a lord, to woo her in his name, but she scorned his offers. Mylo reported this to Dryano, who for revenge ordered him to say that he had heard Flora and her 'father' speaking treason, and to have them both imprisoned. This was done, and the King sat as their judge, with Dryano beside him.

Cassander, now wandering as a pilgrim, came to see the trial. The prisoners were condemned, Flora to be

burned and Thirsis to be hanged. Thirsis spoke from the gibbet: he declared their innocence, and told the story of the finding of Flora as a baby, and of her elopement. This revealed to Cassander who they were. Palemon, realising that Flora was his daughter, welcomed her. She said that she could not be happy as she had felt that Dryano, in revenge for her rejection of him, had engineered the charges against Thirsis and herself. Mylo and Dryano were hanged. Flora was still unhappy because of the loss of Cassander:

Would I were stil a Swaine, so that he liu'd.  
He liues (quoth he) and caught her in his armes.  
(Sig.Glv)

So Flora and Cassander were married, Palemon abdicated in favour of Cassander, and Thirsis was made famous. Thirsis sent for Mepsa.

Ech one was glad, each one contented was,  
And long time liu'd, and dy'd in endlesse blisse.  
(Sig.Glv)

The next writer to draw on Pandosto was a minor novelist, John Hynd, who graduated B.A. at Cambridge in 1595-6. He wrote - or compiled - two romances: Lysimachus and Varrona (1604) and Eliosto Libidinoso (1606). These



are amazing compositions. Collier realised that Hynd was well acquainted with Greene's works,<sup>4</sup> but he had no

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4. see e.g. J.P. Collier, The Poetical Decameron, 1820, Vol. II, p.15, and An Account of the Rarest Books in the English Language, 18~~XX~~, Vol. I, pp.390 and 509.

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idea just how extensive was Hynd's debt, not only to Greene, but to other euphuistic writers, notably Pettie and Lodge. Hynd's two romances are ingenious patchworks constructed by re-assembling long sections of the works of his predecessors. It would probably not be too much to describe him as one of the most unscrupulous, as well as ingenious, of plagiarists. Works composed on this principle could hardly have much overall merit; what is surprising is that they should read as coherently as they do. No full study of them has been published.<sup>5</sup> The following table

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5. I am indebted to Mr. Ghassan Maleh for drawing my attention to these works.

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shows which parts of Pandosto appear in them. Hynd's alterations are very slight, being confined usually to proper names.

Pandosto

p.6,1 - p.7,14

Eliosto Libidinoso, Bl-1v

p.34,3-15

p.35,12 - p.36,4)

"

Blv-2

p.36,14-18

p.53,23 - p.54,7

"

Gl4-lv

p.21,1 - p.22,3

"

M4v-N1

Pandosto

p.42,22 - p.43,3	<u>Lysimachus and Varrona</u> , D2v
p.54,16 - p.55,2	" D4
p.59,15 - p.60,8	" E2v-3
p.68,13 - p.69,12	" G1-1v
p.69,15-18	" G2
p.75,17 - p.76,13	} " G2-2v
p.72,22-23	
p.77,4-6	
p.75,4-12	" G3v
p.92,1	" K4v

It is of course the chief glory of Pandosto that Shakespeare used it as the basis of The Winter's Tale, written c.1610-11 and first printed in the Folio of 1623. In the oracle (III,ii,136-7), Shakespeare has 'the king shall live without an heir, if that which is lost be not found.' This follows closely the text of Pandosto in editions earlier than D (1607), in which 'live' is changed to 'die'. It is therefore assumed that Shakespeare used one of the earlier editions.<sup>6</sup> Shakespeare's debt to

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6. The note in H.H. Furness's New Variorum edition of The Winter's Tale (Philadelphia, 1898, p.128) is entirely unreliable on this point, the editor having been misled by an error of Collier's. Kenneth Muir (Shakespeare's Sources, I, 1957, p.240), in stating that there is evidence that Shakespeare used A, was apparently unaware of the existence of B and C.

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Pandosto seems to have been noticed first by Gerard Langbaine, in whose book, An Account of the English Dramatick Poets (Oxford, 1691, p.466) occurs the entry: 'Winter's Tale, a Tragi-comedy. The Plot of this Play may be read in a little Sticht-pamphlet, which is call'd, as I remember, The Delectable History of Dorastus and Fawnia; printed 4<sup>o</sup>. Lond. -----'. Thus began the scholarly, as distinct from the popular, interest in Pandosto. The most recent study of Pandosto in relation to The Winter's Tale is by Kenneth Muir (op.cit., pp.240-51).

No later work deriving from Pandosto has any artistic merit. All are interesting only as testimony to the work's continuing hold on the popular imagination.

Thomas Jordan's A Royal Arbor of Loyal Poesie, which is undated but appeared probably in 1664, is a collection of miscellaneous verse, including speeches written for civic entertainments, Prologues and Epilogues to plays, 'Acrosticks, Annagrams, Epigrams, Elegies and Epitaphs,' and songs. Some of these songs (or ballads) are based on plays, including The Merchant of Venice, Philaster and Much Ado About Nothing. One is based on Pandosto. It is headed 'The jealous Duke, and the injur'd Dutchess: A story. Tune. The Dream.' It presents a much simplified version of the

story, in which the names are changed: Pandosto is replaced by the Duke of Parma; Dorastus, by the Duke of Padua's son. It is evidently based on Pandosto rather than on The Winter's Tale; for instance it begins like Pandosto:

Of all the wedlock plagues that be,

None are so fierce

As jealousy,

and, as in Pandosto, the Duke's wife dies. There are twelve stanzas. The versification is very rough, as the final stanza will show:

The Lord that bore the Childe away

Seeing the Name,

Did boldly say,

Great Duke of Parma, this is she

Which you did send away by me;

'Tis your own Daughter: then the Duke full of tears

Embrace [sic] them both, and now

Another Marriage day appears;

Bonfires and Bells, the Conduits all run with wine:

By this we see there's nothing can

Prevent the Powers divine.

In 1672 appeared 'Fortunes Tennis-Ball; OR, The Most Excellent History of Dorastus and Fawnia. Rendered in Delightful English Verse; and worthy the perusal of all



sorts of People. By S<sup>r</sup>. J. S. Gent.<sup>7</sup> Wing (Short-

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7. I have not seen the edition of 1672. The title and quotations given here are from the edition of 1688.

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Title Catalogue, 1640-1700) identifies S.S. with Samuel Sheppard. As the latest book other than Fortunes Tennis-Ball attributed to him was printed in 1653, this seems questionable; and if there is any truth in the story that in 1606 Sheppard was Ben Jonson's amanuensis,<sup>8</sup> the

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8. see D.N.B., s.v. Samuel Sheppard; also the note 'Ben Jonson and Samuel Sheppard', signed 'Speriend', Notes and Queries, March 27, 1875, 245.

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identification seems even less likely to be accurate. To withdraw Fortunes Tennis-Ball from the canon of Sheppard's works would not do him a disservice. It is a worthless production. Though very short - the edition of 1688 has twelve pages - it is divided into three 'cantos'. Written in heroic couplets, it follows closely the events, and often the wording, of the original. The following passage is representative:

They had no sooner told the Embassy,  
But King Pandosto sendeth presently  
For Meleagrus: he's Sicilia's Heir  
He knows, and he is glad he has him there:  
Dorastus wonders at this glad mutation,  
But more to see some lords of his own nation.

There is no bogling now, Pandosto's glad  
 That he shall manifest the hate he had  
 Conceiv'd 'gainst Fawnia for her grand disdain  
 Commanding she and Cannio should be slain.  
Fawnia (no doubt, inspir'd by Heaven) cries,  
 O why did the cruel Destinies  
 Cause Prince Dorastus to affect a Maid  
 So far beneath him, now to death betray'd?  
 But since I must forsake the World, take here  
 Brave Prince, this chain, which still for my sake wear,  
 Which from my Infancy has ever been,  
 About my neck, but till now never seen.

Two other ballad-type adaptations of Pandosto are  
 known to me only by reference. In Censura Literaria,<sup>9</sup> Sir

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9. first printed 1805-9; the quotation given here is from  
 p.295 of Vol. II of the second, re-arranged edition of  
 1815.

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*about* Egerton Brydges says that Pandosto 'was versified probably  
 the beginning of the last century, and consists of fifty-  
 eight stanzas. A short specimen from the beginning will  
 suffice.

Into Bohemia dwelt a king,  
 Pandosto high to name:



He had a queen, Bellaria call'd  
fair, beauteous and of fame.

He had a friend, Egestus call'd,  
a King of great renown,  
And for love of Pandosto he  
did leave his land and crown.

And to Bohemia he did sail,  
Pandosto for to see;  
Who with Bellaria his queen,  
received him royally.'

J.P. Collier wrote <sup>10</sup> of 'an old ballad' called

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10. 'Old Ballad upon the Winter's Tale', Notes and Queries,  
Jan. 4th, 1851, 1-3.

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The Royal Courtly Garland, or Joy after Sorrow 'on a story similar to that of Shakspeare's Winter's Tale, and in some particulars still more like Greene's novel of Pandosto.' It was published as a broadside without date; Collier conjectured its date as 1690-1720, suggesting that the ballad itself was 'considerably older'. It was in six parts, which 'fill a closely printed broadside.' Collier wrote that it was not Jordan's version; and that none of the characters in it had a name. It cannot therefore be the ballad described by Brydges. The specimen stanzas that

Collier quotes are undistinguished. He asked to be informed of the existence of other copies of the same ballad, adding 'I am unable to decide whether it was founded upon Greene's novel, Shakspeare's play, or upon some independent, possibly foreign, narrative. I am by no means satisfied that Greene's novel was not a translation, and we know that he was skilful in Italian, Spanish and French.' His query seems not to have been answered. I have not been able to trace a copy of the ballad.

#### The Droll of Dorastus and Fawnia

It has been suggested that a dramatic version of Pandosto other than The Winter's Tale existed in the eighteenth century. In The Theatre of the London Fairs in the Eighteenth Century (C.U.P. 1960) Miss Sybil Rosenfeld records three performances of a droll about Dorastus and Fawnia. The first was at Parker's Booth, Bartholomew Fair, in 1703, when the title was The Famous History of Dorastus and Fawnia (op. cit., p.16). The second was at Bullock's Booth, Bartholomew Fair, in 1729, under the title of Dorastus and Fawnia; or the Royal Shepherdess (ibid., p.33). The third was at the New Wells, May Fair, in 1749, as Dorastus and Fawnia; Or, The Royal Shepherd and Sheperdess (ibid., pp.119-120). Miss Rosenfeld assumes (p.120) that the droll given was the same on each occasion, and there is no evidence to the contrary. It has not survived. She also assumes that it 'was taken from Greene's Pandosto



which was also the source of The Winter's Tale (ibid., p.16). There is reason to doubt this. Miss Rosenfeld gives (p.33) a partial cast-list of the 1729 performance from an announcement in the Daily Post for 25th August of that year. This was reprinted more fully in The London Stage, 1660-1800<sup>11</sup> as follows: 'Dorastus and Faunia or,

II. Part II, ed. W. van Lennep, E.L. Avery, A.H. Scouten, G.W. Stone Jr. and C.B. Hogan, Illinois, 1960, Vol. II, p.1043.

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The Royal Shepherdess. Leontes - Ogden; Polixene - Chapman; Dorastus - Houghton; Old Hob - Smith; Colin - Wm. Bullock; Queen - Mrs. Rice; Faunia - Mrs. Chapman; Hob's Mother - Mrs. Martin; Mopsa - Mrs. Morgan.' Only two of the character names in this list are certainly from Pandosto: Dorastus and Faunia. Leontes and Polixene<sup>7</sup> are from The Winter's Tale; Mopsa is common to both; Queen is equally appropriate to Greene's Bellarina and Shakespeare's Hermione. Old Hob, Colin and Hob's Mother are names that occur in neither Pandosto nor The Winter's Tale. There is almost certainly some confusion here. Old Hob and Hob's Mother are the names of characters in Flora, a ballad opera by John Hippisley adapted from Colley Cibber's Hob, or the Country Wake.<sup>12</sup> Flora was on the bill with Dorastus and

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12. See e.g. The London Stage, Part II, Vol. II, p.1041.

Fawnia at this performance, so it may well be that these names were accidentally transferred from the cast-list of one piece to that of the other. They are not included in the cast-list of Flora.

The presence of the Shakespearian character-names in this list would surely be very odd if the droll were a direct adaptation of Pandosto. I suggest that it was in fact a version of The Winter's Tale. It seems probable that an adapter would draw on an existing dramatic version rather than on the original pamphlet; and the Shakespearian character-names prove, of course, that the adapter at least knew of The Winter's Tale. The alteration of the names of Florizel and Perdita would be easily explicable - would indeed be a very astute move - in view of the continued popularity of Greene's pamphlet among the class of people likely to frequent theatres at the fairs; people who were not likely to be attracted by a title associated with a Shakespearian play unperformed in theatres of that period.

If the droll was an adaptation of The Winter's Tale, then its performances are the first recorded of any version of this play after the Restoration. Professor Nicoll has shown that Shakespeare's play was allotted to Thomas Killigrew and his company, the King's Men, in January, 1669,<sup>13</sup> but

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13. Allardyce Nicoll, A History of English Drama, 1660-1900, Cambridge, 1952, I, p.353.

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there is no record of their having performed it. After the Restoration the first recorded performance in any version is that at the minor theatre of Goodman's Fields on Jan. 15, 1741.<sup>14</sup> An adaptation was played at Covent Garden in November of the same year, and during the rest

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14. C.B. Hogan, Shakespeare in the Theatre, 1701-1800, Oxford, 1952, I, p.457.

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of the century The Winter's Tale was performed frequently in one version or another at the patent houses.

A puppet play called Dorastus and Fawnia, or the Royal Shepherd and Shepherdess was performed in 1728 by one Mrs. Martin, whose shows were given at the Nag's Head in James Street, London.<sup>15</sup> As the title and sub-title are

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15. see George Speaight, The History of the English Puppet Theatre, 1955, pp.328 and 317.

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the same as those given to the droll mentioned above at its performance in 1749, it seems possible that the puppet play was a version of this droll.

B: France.

17. Pandosto has the distinction of being the first

English novel to have been translated into French.<sup>16</sup> The

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16. see Henri Potez, 'Le Premier Roman Anglais Traduit en Français', Revue d'Histoire littéraire de la France, Vol. XI, 1904, 42-55.

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translation, by Louis Regnault, was entitled 'Histoire Tragique de Pandosto, Roy de Bohême, et de Bellaria sa Femme. Ensemble les amours de Dorastus et de Faunia. Où sont comprises les adventures de Pandosto Roy de Bohême; enrichies de feintes, moralités, Allégories et telles autres diversités convenables au sujet. Le tout traduit premièrement en Anglais, de la langue Bohême, et de nouveau mis en François...' It was published at Paris in 1615. Potez, in his interesting article on this version, shows that the translation is not always accurate, and that there are some deliberate changes aiming at refinement of the original: 'en général, il [i.e. Regnault] simplifie, il éclairecit, il abrège, il ennoblit... Regnault, avant d'offrir le roman de Greene au public, lui a fait sa toilette.'

Another French translation appeared in 1626 as 'Le Roman d'Albanie et de Sycile par le S<sup>r</sup> du Bail.' Of this, Jusserand says that it is 'rather an adaptation than a translation; he alters names and events.'<sup>17</sup> It was

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17. J.J. Jusserand, 'The Winter's Tale' in The School for Ambassadors and Other Essays, 1924, p.245.

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reprinted in 1628 (Pruvost, p.287).

Yet another version appeared in 1722 entitled 'Histoire de Pandolphe roy de Bohême et de Cellaria [sic], ensemble les amours de Doraste et de Faunia.' This is anonymous. According to Jusserand, it is an adaptation, but not as free as du Bail's.

There were also two French dramatisations of Pandosto. The first, called simply Pandoste, was by Alexandre Hardy, a prolific minor dramatist. It has not survived. The second was by Puget de la Serre and was called Pandoste ou la Princesse malheureuse, Tragédie en Prose. It was printed at Paris in 1631, and at Lyons in 1632. It is divided into two 'days' ('journées'), each of five short acts. P.G. Thomas reprints the second 'day' in his edition of Pandosto. Jusserand<sup>18</sup> describes the

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18. Shakespeare in France, 1899, pp.43-4.

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play thus: 'It is written in the prodigiously florid and précieux style which was then fashionable with many...

Pandosto opens the play with a ranting speech worthy of King Herod: "Am I not a lucky man not to know what to wish for?... The sweetest pleasures which can be tasted in this nether world are the everyday dishes for my table...O Fortune, when wilt thou change thy face? Thy continuous smiles incline me to go a-weeping." When he thinks he has discovered that he is not quite so happy as he believed, his reproaches to the

"Royne Belaire son espouse" are couched in the same style:

"Dost thou continue dragging on the earth the dunghill of thy body to give the plague to its inhabitants?...Speak, I charge thee, infamous one, but speak from afar, lest the wind from thy mouth poisons me." Belaire, in her turn, descants to her little daughter on their sad fate: "Thou criest in vain, as my helplessness makes me deaf. It seems as if thy tears would drown thee in their waters, to make good the curse to which thy fate has condemned thee. Let us mix our tears together and undergo the same shipwreck." The child is put to sea, and discovered on the opposite shore by a well-taught young shepherd, who, finding it so pretty, wonders if "it is not some new Cupid to which Venus has given birth in the sea, where she was born."

In the second day Doraste and Favvye plight their troth and exchange sweet speeches:

"Doraste. What character do you want me to sustain in order to show you the sincerity of my love?

Favvye. The character of a shepherd.

Doraste. I am one already, for from the first day that I saw you, my desires and my thoughts have watched the sheep with you".



## APPENDIX C

The Poem in Pandosto

The poem associated with Pandosto is almost certainly not by Greene, though it is still sometimes attributed to him. It has not been included in any modern edition of Pandosto. It was, however, reprinted by Collins in his edition of Greene's Plays and Poems, and has also found its way into a number of anthologies.<sup>1</sup>

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1. e.g. The Oxford Book of Sixteenth Century Verse, ed. E.K. Chambers, Oxford, 1932, pp.370-1; Les Chansons Elizabéthaines, by F. Delattre and C. Chemin, Paris, 1948, p.333; Elizabethan Lyrics, ed. K. Muir, 1952, p.110; Poets of the English Language, ed. W.H. Auden and N.H. Pearson, 1952, Vol. II, pp.70-1; and The Atlantic Book of British and American Poetry, 1959, Vol. I, p.182. Of the editors of these collections, only Chambers and Muir indicate that the poem may not be by Greene.
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It seems to have been reprinted first by Dyce, in his edition of Greene's Plays and Poems (1861, p.294). His text is from the 1694 edition of Pandosto. He notes: 'I find this "love-passion" on the back of the title-page of some of the latest editions of this tract, when it was put forth under the name of Dorastus and Fawnia: in none of the earlier editions have I ever met with it. Mr. Collier conjectures that "it may possibly have been taken from the earliest, and now lost, edition of Pandosto." Introduction to Pandosto, p.iii - Shakespeare's Library.' There is no evidence in support of Collier's suggestion that there had

been an edition of Pandosto before the earliest now known. Even if there had been such an edition, it is not likely that a poem in it would have escaped inclusion in the other pre-1640 editions, only to appear in a later one. Pruvost found that the first extant edition in which it occurs is that of 1655. He justly remarked that 'en tant que poème de Greene il doit être regardé comme apocryphe'. The first fourteen lines form a 'Shakespearian' sonnet; the remaining lines are in the form of such a sonnet with the first four lines omitted. Greene is not known to have used this form.

The first four lines had been printed in 1620 in Martin Peerson's Private Musicke, Or The First Booke of Ayres and Dialogues.<sup>2</sup> One is therefore inclined to assume that

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2. reprinted in English Madrigal Verse, 1588-1632, ed. E.H. Fellowes, Oxford, 1920.

---

the entire poem had appeared in print by this date.

The poem has only the most general relevance to Pandosto. Though its matter is commonplace, the expression shows genuine poetic skill.<sup>3</sup> The version given below is

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3. Edith Sitwell writes of the last couplet: 'the lines... are scarcely short of what might have been written by the greatest of all English poets; but though the splendour of imagination is there, they have not the utmost splendor of diction, because the s's, and the soft g of imagine, are a little unshaping and sluggish' (Atlantic Book of British and American Poetry, I, 182).

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based on the first known edition, 1655, from the copy in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge.



Dorastus in a Love Passion, writes these few Lines  
in praise of his loving and Best-beloved Fawnia.

Ah! were she pittypfull as she is fair,  
Or but as milde as she is seeming so,  
5 Then were my hopes greater then my Despair;  
Then all the World were Heaven, nothing wo.  
Ah! were her heart relenting as her hand,  
That seems to melt even with the mildest touch  
Then knew I where to seat me in a Land  
10 Ynder the wide Heavens, but yet not such:  
So as she shews, so seems the budding Rose,  
Yet sweeter far then is an earthly flower.  
Soveraign of Beauty! like the Spray she grows,  
Compast shee is with Thornes and cankered flower:  
15 Yet were she willing to be pluckt and worn,  
She would be gatherd though she grew on thorn.

Ah! when she sings, all Musick else be still,  
For none must be compared to her note;  
Nere breath'd such glee from Philomela's bill,  
20 Nor from the morning Singers swelling throat:  
Ah! when she riseth from her blissefull Bed,  
She comforts all the World as doth the Sun,  
And at her sight the night's foul vapour's fled;  
When she is set, the gladsom day is done;

25 O glorious Sun! imagine mee the West,  
Sink in my armes, and set thou in my brest.

1: Ah! 7 Aa! 1655

7: as 7 at 1655

12: flower. 7 ~ 1655

21: throat: 7 gy. throat;

23: fled; 7 ~ , 1655

24: set, 7 ; 1655

Note:

12-14. Collins notes: 'The expression "compass'd with...canker'd flower" is certainly not very intelligible; and flower can scarcely be repeated. Dyce adopts Rev. J. Mitford's conjecture 'bower'...'. Collins adopts this reading.

26. sink 7 some editions read 'Shine'.



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